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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE HEART'S APPEAL.

"Bigoted worshippers of custom, say,
Is it indeed a crime, To climb
The elevated, but delightful road
That leads to Love?"

Loveliest of that lovely race,
Who, like the laughter-featured flowers,
Young June, in her gay wantonness,
First smiles upon with witching pow'rs,
Adorn this dreary world of ours;
Thou, fairer than the fairest forms,
To angels in their slumbers giv'n;
Or Love's enthusiasm warms
With glimpses of an earthly heav'n,
List, sweet one, listen to the song
Of one, whose only fault has been
To dwell too deeply, and too long,
On one bright image—till the scene
Had awaken'd such a spell within,
That e'n the feast of life would seem
Concentered in that much-lov'd theme!
And one, whose only boast, whose pride
Hath been, that he hath nightly bow'd
Down to one only shrine, and paid
The offerings that his heart had vow'd
To its dear idol, unalloy'd
By baser homage!

'Twas a brow,
A bosom, spotless as the snow
On Caucasus—a sparkling eye—
Are these, these were his Deity!
Worshipping the light their beauty gave,
As eaglets look in the crimson wave,
And drink of the flood, whose golden dye
Mantles the blush of the sunset sky:
And even in dreams,
When the proud and the haughty spirit seems
Spurning at base control, to bid
Its clayey covering, and the jars
Of warring elements recede:
And bounding upward, till the stars
Lost in the distance, with surprise,
View it claim kindred with the skies:
When he might well have soar'd—that young,
That lofty spirit, fain to miss
Its 'custom'd haunt, hath fondly hung,
Lingering around that darling spot,
Wherein its hope lay hid, as though
It were a sacrilege to bow
Where that one object rested not!

O, it is hard, when every thought
Is haunted, like that witching hour
By spectres tenanted, and fraught
With shuddering things—when every power,
When Life, Hope, Heav'n are all forgot
And ev'n memory, prone to be
Of the long past an epitome,
Resumes, records but the since
One being met its cognisance.
O, it is cruel then to find
That one so passionless, inkind,
So heartless, or so insincere,
Love hath no habitation there!

But oh! more cruel far, to feel
That every smile, and every token
The heart has cherished in its zeal,
And register'd as words unspoken;
And that the passion, breathing sigh,
Are but the garb of coquetry!

I will not say that thou art such!
I would not call thee prude or coquette,
Thine heart is tenderness—the touch
Of coldness on thy brow hath spoke it!
And who that saw thee would revoke it!
O who, from that pale cheek of thine,
Would rob the lily of its dower!
Mirth has its votaries, thou art mine,
O melancholy! and thine hour
Of contemplation is to me,
Heaven's best, rich gift, supreme felicity!

Alas! I ought not to complain;
I have not cause wherewith to chide thee!
And yet this foolish heart would fain
Believe thee selfish! Could I bid thee,
Dare this trembling tongue to say,
Since thou ain't love but one, that he,
Of thy young heart the first and chosen,
For me should be forgotten! Nay!
The charm that partial friendship throws on
Days like these, are but the ray
The lightning's glorious path that glows on,
Bright, perhaps, but soon away;
Still, still, its voice, however lowly,
Is far too proud to do thee wrong!
'Twould scorn to deem thee so unholy—
To call thee faithless!

But my song
Is ended now, and one weak prayer,
(The last that shall disturb thee more)
The tearful muse would fain prefer,
In mirth or in woe,
In grief or glee,
May thou, sweet creature, never know
The pangs that torture me. SENEX.

"*The Kingdom of Heaven is within you.*"

Oh! where is Heaven! the sinner cries,
And where the passage to the skies,
Nor rugged nor uneven!
How distant seems the portal gate,
Built high upon the future state
That opes the way to heaven!

Here, on this earth, in endless sin,
We sinners cannot hope to win
A state of high behest;
But when death comes with awful stride,
We lay our latent sins aside,
And wing our way to rest.

Thus fool! and think'st thou heaven to win,
Pleas'd and tormented with thy sin!
To rank with saints in light!
Know, that through trials, long and deep,
Thy soul must painful vigils keep,
O'er all the realm of night.

Seek then thy passions well to curb,
Nor let no evil thoughts disturb,
Nor aught induce to sin;
Then patiently possess thy soul,
And heaven at hand will soon control
Her kingdom found within.

TO MISS L. J.

Well, be it so, I could not wish
That thou should'st break thy vow;
I could not wish that thou should'st feel
The pangs that pierce me now;
But O! I wish thy life may be
A fadeless source of bliss to thee.

I will not weep for wither'd joys,
Nor mourn stern Fate's decree;
But ever, till life's latest hour,
I'll fondly think on thee;
Yes, till the vital spark has fled,
Thy mem'ry shall be cherished. OSCAR.

THE MORALIST.

AN EXTRACT.

"We read in the elaborate works of Theologians, and we hear in the declamations from the Pulpit, of the scheme of man's salvation!—of the system of religion!—of the plan of redemption! and other such like phrases, which, though not found in the Bible, have become so familiar to our minds by the frequency of their use, as to acquire the character of truth, and pass current as texts from holy writ. It requires some exertion of the mental faculties, and some degree of abstraction, to enable us to detect the fallacious nature of these hollow propositions, which, in truth, have no existence whatever in the nature of things; and are only terms used by dogmatists in their attempts to impose their own unprofitable cogitations for religious experience. We hear of *schemes* in religious obligations; and truly, if it were not for the forced construction put by the authors themselves, to bear upon religious subjects, we might incontinently believe them to be be mere lottery puffs—to which, in some measure, they bear very strong resemblance. A scheme of salvation contrived for the redemption of men, which must operate as by systematic or mechanical force, and yet fall short of its object through the imperfection or stubborness of the subject; by which some, of necessity, must be saved and others, of like necessity, must be damned—partakes more or less of the nature of a Lottery, in which there are more blanks than prizes—and in which every adventurer, though embarking in the hope of success, will meet with disappointment and loss!—Can it be, that mankind are so silly as to suppose such a state of things, with regard to the welfare of the soul, and its salvation from the dominion and the effect of sin—that the great manager of a scheme, which if his, must be founded in perfect wisdom, and fully competent to effect the end proposed, should nevertheless be circumvented, if I may so speak, by the incorrigibility of those for whose benefit it was intended, as to be inadequate to the object. That, in short, this scheme, of which so many dream in their waking moments, is nothing better than a chance lottery, in which 99 in 100 meet with blanks—and yet the scheme itself is lauded as the perfection of wisdom and its manager no less than Omnipotence. Alas! for the folly, the impiety and the licentiousness of men. Now, so far from this state of things is the truth, that I am bold to maintain, in opposition to the dreams of those fatalists, that there is no other scheme than that which they themselves project, and which has its foundation in the weakness and imbecility of the human mind. —There is not, to me, a greater error than the confident assurance, in certain external means for the redemption of the soul out of all unrighteousness, and by thus misplacing our dependance on the scheme of man's salvation, as produced by external and outward means, provided and enacted for that end, we become lulled into a fancied security that it is fully adequate to all emergencies, and therefore, inevitable and true. But let every individual examine his own heart, and he will find, what all must find, that *while we have been calculating upon the object without us, we are notwithstanding in no better* condition, as respects the prevalence and the dominion of sin; and are as far as ever from the object—and this will ever be the case while we remain under the delusion of schemes, and plans, and systems, which our own follies have invented to keep us under the dominion of evil.

It is not by virtue of any sacrifice offered, either in or out of Jerusalem, that can redeem the soul of man from bondage unto corruption; but by the operative power of God manifested in the heart, by which a change is wrought "from dead works, to serve the living God:"—There is therefore no scheme—nor plan, nor system; —but all is the effect of God's love and our own obedience. So confident am I in this belief, that I venture to assert what I believe to be true, that the whole scope of the scripture goes to substantiate this position, and that the writings of the Evangelists and Apostles admit of no other. If we examine the schemes, plans and systems, by which the religious world has been deluged, we shall see that they are of human invention! The high sounding terms by which they are designated are only calculated to deceive, and are not warranted by scripture nor experience.

The religious world have ever been busy in fabricating materials in the pursuit of happiness, without considering the nature and fitness of those materials, or even discovering in what true happiness consists. Our pursuits are as diversified as our dispositions, and our incapacity of judging for others, must be obvious, when we are so very incapable of judging for ourselves. It is, therefore, impossible for man, who is thus ignorant of the things concerning himself, to define the infinite attributes of Jehovah, and to contrive systems of religion approved of God, and needful for the salvation of men! It is an absurdity too glaring to bear a moment's serious reflection, and such as cannot be found in the New Testament. There can be no other possible way for the redemption of mankind, than that which depends upon the goodness and mercy of God, and our own exertion to maintian obedience to his manifested will. This may be proved by Scripture, and is discoverable in the following texts*, which at once puts an end to the schemes, plans, and systems of human contrivance, in matters relating to salvation; and vindicates the justice and goodness of God, all of whose ways are equal, just and true."

* Ezekiel, ch. 18, v. 1 a 32—Isaish, ch. 58, v. 1 a 14—Deuter ch. 24, v. 16—Jeremiah, ch. 31, v. 30 a 34—Matthew, ch. 3, v. 2 a 3—2 Peter, ch. 3, v. 9.

The youth who can sneer at exalted virtue, need not wait for age and experience, to commence a consummate knave.

The hardest trial of the heart, is whether it can bear a rival's failure without triumph.

All professions, it is said, have their mysteries—these are precisely the points in which consists their weakness or knavery.

As reasonably expect Oaks from a mushroom-bed, as great and durable products from small and hasty efforts.

These are the sights most detestable—a proud priest giving his blessing—a knavish hypocrite saying his prayers—and a false patriot making an harangue.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

MARY WOOLSTONECRAFT.

It has been said, that a lively imagination, united to a sanguine temper, if uncontrolled by a sound judgment, is a curse rather than an advantage to its possessor; and numerous are the instances in proof thereof. Nor are we without examples where judgments by no means devoid of strength have been perverted and illuded by such a fancy, nourished by an injudicious course of study; where ardent feeling has indulged the wildest hopes of moral advancement, re-created in the most extravagant anticipations of individual success, in the subversion of long established and ably supported opinion; and gloried in the thought, that the time was fast approaching when the flag of triumph should wave over the ruins of institutions hallowed by general respect; that had stood the test of ages, and whose influence on social and individual prosperity and happiness, affords the surest evidence and the best eulogium of their worth. Of this we have a living example, and a most striking one, in the eloquent and enthusiastic female, who, under the name of a lecturer on knowledge, is labouring so assiduously to diffuse a spirit of practical atheism; and who seems to feel herself a most philanthropic itinerant, whilst she is doing her utmost to wrest the shackle from the corrupt wills and fierce passions of the depraved; to break the bonds of social order; and to shut out from our dark and devious path the cheering and consoling light of another and a better world. That common source of infidelity,—the pride which is gratified in discarding the belief of the vulgar and popular mind, and in the display of an independence which scorns the thraldom of education and authority, doubtless has its operation upon her mind; and may probably be the most powerful secret spring of her conduct. But whatever may have been the primary causes that produced the adoption of the principles (if they can be called principles) which this lady has been running up and down the land so tenlously to disseminate, there is reason for the conclusion, that now, at least, she is under as great a delusion as any of her followers. We are inclined to believe the credit of sincerity due to her thus far, because we can hardly think that a woman of sanity could sacrifice, as she has done, the respect which her acknowledged talents would have procured her—the esteem of the virtuous and the intellectual, and the reputation that women often cherish more than life, for such a fame as she has acquired, and for such a prospect as her exertions have opened to her ambition. There is indeed much to persuade us that she really puts faith in what she presents to the world as her views of "just knowledge." However, the human mind is a problem which we often find very difficult to solve: and in no respect more than in tracing actions to their motive: and, therefore, for aught we know, the pride of singularity—the love of paradox and argumentative exhibition—the triumph of proselyting—and the adulation of her male associates, who bend with submissive reverence before the ascendancy of female intellect, may be quite as effectual a stimulant to the efforts of Miss Frances Wright, as the confidence she possesses in the truth of her system. I will now direct the attention of the reader to a lady superior in genius, similar in sentiment, and equal to her in the enthusiasm which is unconvinced by experience, and undiminished by defeat;—of the spirit of whose writings she has evidently drank deep, and from whom she has derived most of her opinions relative to the parts that women should assume in the drama of life.

Mary Woolstonecraft was born in or near London, on the 27th of April, 1759. Her father was a farmer, in rather indigent circumstances, and her school education did not differ materially from that of most young girls in her rank of life. Deficiencies were made up, however, by a quick perception, a thirst of knowledge, and the instructions of a neighboring clergyman, by the name of Clare. Her father appears to have been a man of unstable character and irritable temper, and his treatment, or a desire of independence, induced her to leave her home, and become the companion of a lady at Bath. After an absence of about two years, the declining health of her mother occasioned her return. She remained until she closed the eyes of her suffering parent. As her father had now become reduced to extreme poverty, she and her sister opened a day school, which did not succeed according to her wishes. In 1785 she made a voyage to Portugal, to visit an intimate friend who had gone to a southern clime for the recovery of her health. She arrived in time to soothe her last hours. We afterwards find her in the situation of governess to the daughters of Viscount Kingsborough, an Irish peer.

The first work she published was a pamphlet of one hundred and sixty pages, entitled "Thoughts on the education of Daughters." She next wrote "Mary, a Fiction;" which she makes the vehicle of her own feelings, and in which she details some of the incidents of her life. She was the authoress of a book for children called "Original Stories from Real Life." Having made herself mistress of several of the modern languages, she translated from the French, Necker's work on the importance of religious opinions, and part of the "New Robinson." She abridged Lavater on Physiognomy, and Salzmann's Elements of Morality; and she abridged and altered from the Dutch, a work entitled "The Young Grandison." Indefatigably persevering, while engaged in these literary labors she was a frequent contributor to the Analytical Review, and compiled "The Female Reader," which had for its model the popular school book, "Enfield's Speaker." Her industry does not appear to have been scantily compensated; and, what is commendable to her liberality, she contributed to the support of her surviving parent, and took charge of the orphan child of a deceased friend.

The French Revolution was an event well calculated to kindle the imagination and rouse the energies of so enthusiastic an individual as our heroine. Accordingly, when Burke published his very eloquent, very sophistical, and very intemperate "Reflections," she took the field with an ardour equal to his own, and was the first that appeared with an answer to this zealous advocate of establishments and privileged orders. This work, which developed a powerful, but betrayed a visionary mind, obtained a considerable share of public attention, and extended, if it did not in all respects improve, her reputation. It was not long before she came out with the extraordinary book to which she is indebted for the principal share of her existing celebrity. In her "Vindication" of what she is pleased to term "The Rights of Woman," whom she represents as proud of her fetters, and clinging with delight to the evidences of her degradation, she puts forth her whole strength, and exhausts her every resource. It was unquestionably a labor of love; and affords a fair specimen of her mental character and capabilities. Viewed merely as a literary production, we admit its grasp of thought, originality of sentiment, and power of expression. Her language is often fervid, and not unfrequently coarse in its energy; the attacks with more vehemence than discrimination; she advances her arguments in support of her hallucinations with unhesitating boldness; she shrinks not from discussions hardly reconcilable to our ideas of female delicacy; in the loftiness of her indignation at the supposed degeneracy of the sex—in the zeal with which she upholds their claim to a natural equality with man, and their right to a participation in the duties and privileges usually engrossed by him, (many of which, by the by, they should rejoice at being exempt from,) it will be admitted by all who preserve a small portion of their stock of common sense untouched by the contagion of her enthusiastic excitement, that she frequently extends her course until she loses her way, and commits a number of extravagancies. The effect of this medley of reasoning and rhapsody upon a mind of more susceptibility than judgment, must be pernicious in the extreme. Many parts of it have a tendency to inflame the passions: in her restless opposition to the prescribed forms and artificial restraints of society, she does much to weaken the influence of all restraints whatever, and her morality rejects the aid of revelation.

If it be painful to contemplate this perversion of understanding, prostitution of ability, and waste of feeling—feeling that, properly directed and judiciously applied, would have given an irresistible charm to a better cause—it is still more so to observe the practical result of her doctrines upon a warm imagination, and passions that required all the influences of reason and religion to keep them in due subjection. Of this, poor Mary presents us with a melancholy instance. In 1792 she went to France,—"to lose," as she said, "in public happiness, the sense of private misery." Here she renewed an acquaintance with Thomas Paine and Miss Helen Maria Williams; and here the love of which she speaks in her "Vindication of the rights of Woman" in such language as this—"that romantic passion which is the concomitant of genius, who can clip its wing?—Not proportioned to the puny enjoyments of life, it lives only thus to the sentiment, and feeds on itself"—found an object, though unfortunately an unworthy one. She became acquainted with a Mr. Imlay, an American by birth. Captivated by the liberal sentiments and high and generous feelings of which he made profession, and considering him probably as realizing, in some degree, the *beau ideal* of her fancy, she lavished upon this man the full exuberence of her hoarded affections. Scorning the matrimonial bond, and relying solely upon the tie of mutual regard, which she fondly believed would be all enduring, this infatuated woman lived with him for some years in open defiance of the institutions of society; utterly reckless of the stain upon her reputation, and apparently unconscious of the frail tenure on which her happiness rested. The neglects of Imlay, who began to be satiated with his acquisition, and absented himself for long spaces of time under pretence of business, roused her from her delusive dreams of security. She strove, by every means in her power, to preserve the hold upon his heart she once thought herself fortunate enough to possess, and even went a voyage to Norway, to attend to some affair of his that required an active agent; but all in vain—other faces had caught his eye, and other ears received his whispers of admiration and his vows of fidelity. She returned to her native country only to discover, that, immersed in sensuality, directed by no rule of conduct but his own inclinations, and acknowledging in his liberal creed no restraint upon his licentiousness,—she and his child were now less to him than his latest wanton's smile.

The state of her mind, at the development of his perfidy and her credulity, may be imagined, but baffles all description. It came with fearful violence, scathing the heart and affecting the brain. Life was a burthen, and she resolved to commit suicide. She went to Putney, and waiting until dark, leaped from the bridge into the Thames. She appears to have been remarkably deliberate. She walked about for half an hour in a heavy rain, that the moisture of her garments might accelerate her design; she folded them around, and made efforts to sink; she rose twice as if from a fainting fit to a full sense of her situation, and the thought of her forsaken child rushed upon her mind. But her resolution was unshaken by the yearnings of maternal tenderness. She imbibed the water in large quantities, and a feeling of suffocation came over her. She was observed floating down the stream, taken up, and restored by an application of the usual means of resuscitation. Her desperate attempt made an impression upon the man whose conduct had occasioned it. He wrote her a letter, in which he urged a residence with him and his favorite female. She assented to his proposal; and he then declined—possibly out of regard for the peace of his future household; and if so, perhaps he did not act imprudently. Some of her letters to him have been published. They breathe the deep devotion of a susceptible and impassioned woman; picture some romantic scenes of anticipated happiness, and develop some amiable weaknesses. She pours out her feelings without reserve; and her partiality, intellectual as she may have thought it, is by no means destitute of a tinge of voluptuousness.—But they were never intended for the public eye; their exposure was unjustifiable; and we cannot perceive how her reputation could be much improved, or how the community could be much edified, by their publication.

When Mary had finally abandoned all hopes of a renewal of the connection which had been such a source of misery to her, she removed to lodgings at no great distance from the residence of William Godwin, the author of "Political Justice," and several powerful novels—whose writings had already gained some share of public attention. They frequently met, their minds were not dissimilarly moulded, and their principles, at this time, did not materially differ. An intimacy succeeded, and sufficiently obliterated what remained of her attachment to Mr. Imlay, to make room for a new passion. Experience had no doubt convinced her that in the existing state of society the marriage ceremony was at least politic; and, accordingly, it was not again rejected. They were married in 1796. She died on the tenth of September, 1797, at the age of thirty-eight.

In addition to the works which have been mentioned, Mary planned and partly wrote, whilst she was in France, "A Moral and Political View of the French Revolution;" she also published a volume of "Letters from Scandinavia;" and she left behind her a number of unfinished writings, among which was a manuscript entitled "The Wrongs of Woman"—of the same stamp as her "Vindication of the Rights of Woman."

The life of Mary Woolstonecraft reads us an important lesson. It affords us an evidence of the insufficiency—of the corrupting tendency of the opinions she endeavoured to inculcate—a demonstration of the vast accession to individual virtue and happiness, and the incalculable benefit to society, which must flow from that system of infidelity which such very active exertions are now making to spread throughout our country, and which have received a degree of countenance scarcely to have been expected, and reflecting little credit upon too many of our citizens. Curiosity has gathered numbers to atheistical lectures and disputations.—The profligate and the unprincipled were easily persuaded into a belief, to them, so palatable and convenient; and weak minds were captivated by arguments that found an ally in the unruly propensities, and were urged and enforced by a graceful elocution. But, that respectable heads of families and men not without discernment in the ordinary affairs of life—that they should appear among the listeners when the ground work of the system of knowledge, as its upholders are pleased to term it, had been revealed, and its enormity was no longer disguised in ambiguity—when infidelity, the grossest, most unsparing, and most chilling infidelity stood in all its hideousness before them—because forsooth, they were pleased with the language and manner of the speaker; or—because in virulent invective at the most sacred institutions, a hit at their abuse might gleam from amidst the darkness; or—because their merriment might be occasionally excited by an empty witticism, was, indeed, worthy of the highest indignation.—That they should not only sanction and encourage by their own presence, the declamitory effusions of individuals who are boasting with impotent rage against the foundations of social order, and raising their puny arms against the best support of moral restitude, but that they should carry their offspring with them—that their young and expanding minds might imbibe the *pabulo* of disease, and their young and susceptible hearts receive an impetus to vice from the contamination of infidel pollution, is deserving of still severer reprehension. Let not the fallacious plea be urged, that they should hear every one, and then judge for themselves—this would indeed be well enough, if all were capable of judging correctly; if all could determine between sense and sophistry; if all could detect truth from its semblance; and if all were inclined so to do—if the passions never rose to prevent it; and if the eye, ear, and imagination, did not too frequently delude the judgment. But to send the intellect which has not yet received the strength of mature cultivation or the light of experience, to investigate atheistical positions, or to combat the errors of materialism, when incense is offered to rising pride, and when the inclinations are in their first warmth and impatient of restraint, is a most dangerous experiment—and to make it in the expectation of its being advantageous, is the extreme of folly. Let all who do not wish their sons to become the disciples of those missionaries of *knowledge* who are already boasting of the number of their converts,—who do not wish to behold their daughters exemplifying the spirit of the system in a practical contempt for all religious principle, and by spurning the ties that, according to their newly acquired sentiments of liberality, would narrow and constrain the freedom of the affections—beware how they make it. The time has come when every man who does not think society would be the better if deism or atheism should supply the place of religion, and who has any regard for the welfare of his country, should exert his influence, however small he may think it, against those who would let loose and give free range to the passions of the vile, and who seek political power by presenting a lure to the cupidity of slothful rapacity. Does he wish to see the effect of their designs when well acted out? Let him look at France—let him think of the orgies of the revolution; let him recollect the glorious triumphs of the reign of reason; and then let him be satisfied without hazarding an experiment nearer home. These remarks are intended for those who still retain some respect for the religion of their fathers; who are not yet completely lost in the vortex of infidel fanaticism; who have not thrown off all esteem for old fashioned piety—who have some regard left for the devotions of the sanctuary—and who have some lingering admiration for scenes of domestic peace and virtuous attachment. To them the appeal is made. Stand forth against the tide that is swelling, and raving, and threatening to lay waste.—On this subject, public opinion in our country is all in all. Let it be effectually heard. If it had been properly expressed in the first instance by the decided conduct of every citizen who was opposed to the progress of infidelity—if, instead of crowding into public places to listen to a female zealot of the school of the visionary Owen, a general disapprobation had been evinced by pointed neglect, the evil which we now deprecate might ere this have ceased from the land. But it is not yet too late. Now then let the public voice be loudly heard throughout our borders. Let it be borne in mind that with this great fountain head of corruption it is most dangerous to tamper—that with the individuals who minister at it, not to discountenance, is to encourage—and let every man strive as for the safety of his own household, and the peace of his own fire-side. J. B. S.

From the National Ægis.

THE SPANISH WRECK.

About the year 1683, Sir William Phips, afterwards celebrated for his attempt to take Quebec, in 1690, applied to the English Government for aid and permission to fit out a suitable vessel for the purpose of searching for the wreck of a Spanish ship which had been lost near one of the West India Islands, richly laden with silver. His request, after some delay, was granted, and a frigate called Algier Rose, carrying eighteen guns, and manned with ninety-five men, was placed under his command. He arrived in New England the same year and proceeded forthwith to the place where the treasure was reported to have been lost. He encountered many difficulties in his voyage and came nigh more than once losing his life by the mutiny of his crew. It is reported of him that while his ship lay by an island for the purpose of enabling his men to take on board a fresh supply of wood and water, they agreed among themselves to take the ship into their own hands, and make a piratical expedition into the South Seas. They were all on the island with the exception of Captain Phips and eight or ten of the crew.—Among these was the carpenter, whose services they could not well dispense with, and they accordingly sent to the ship, requesting him to come to them, as they had something for him to do. No sooner had he come among them than they disclosed to him the cruel project, which was to set the captain and the above named eight or ten men upon the island, and then leave them to perish, while they would take the ship into their own hands, and perform the proposed voyage. They gave the carpenter half an hour to consider of the subject, whether he would join with them or not, and sent him back accompanied by a seaman to prevent any interview between him and the Captain, by which a disclosure could be made. While at work on the ship he suddenly feigned an attack of the cholic, and rushed into the cabin for the purpose of obtaining relief, and while there gave the captain an account of the determination of his crew. He directed the carpenter to return upon the island, and give his consent to join the conspiracy. When the carpenter had left the ship, the Captain ordered the men, on board, to prepare the pieces for action, removed the plank by which a landing had been effected, and ordered them not to permit any one of those, save the carpenter, on the land to approach the ship. A quantity of provisions had been carried on shore and covered with a tent, and two or three guns placed near to protect them from the Spaniards who might be passing that way: these guns were all charged, ready to be made use of in the event of an attack from the conspirators.—The disaffected part of the crew now returned to the ship for the purpose of executing their plans. No sooner had they come in sight, than the Captain ordered them not to approach, saying to them that their intentions had been discovered, and that they were to be left upon the island, there to remain and perish. Seeing how hopeless their condition was become, they gathered courage from despair, and resolved to rescue the provisions from the ship, and began to make a bold push. As soon as they began to approach, the Captain in a resolute manner, cried out, "stand off, ye wretches, at your peril!" They quickly relinquished their determination to attack, and fell upon their knees, imploring pardon, and offered to comply with any disposal he might make of them, provided he would receive them on board. After having kept them on their knees long enough, he granted their petition and received them into the ship, and sailed immediately for the Island of Jamaica, there put them on shore, and employed other seamen in their place.

He now commenced an examination for the wreck, and after spending a long time on an almost fruitless search, sailed for England. By the advice, however, of an old Spaniard, he had satisfied himself of the prospect of succeeding in accomplishing his object and determined to return again and prosecute his plan. His crew being composed of strangers, made him think it advisable to change them for others in whom he could have greater confidence in the event his labors should be crowned with success.

On his return to England, his conduct gained the royal approbation, and the applause of the nobles and many distinguished men encouraged him to engage in a second expedition and under more favorable and promising circumstances. His project was opposed, however, by many powerful enemies; but, prompted by the proverb, he who can wait, hath what he desireth, he overcame every obstacle and disappointment, and under the patronage of the Duke of Albemarle, had a new ship fitted out with a more honest crew, furnished with instruments and conveniences suited to the nature of the expedition. Arriving at Port de la Plata; he made a large canoe from the cotton tree sufficient to carry eight men, and with the old Spaniard for a guide, again commenced examination for the wreck. There they floated about, fishing for their treasure among dangerous reefs and shoals for many weeks without success. So fruitless was the search, that more than once had he, as well as his men, determined to abandon the work. At length, when returning to the ship, discouraged by repeated disappointment, and the hopeless issue of a successful issue of the project, one of the men looking into the water discovered a feather, as he thought, growing out of a rock. Thinking that they would not go back to the Captain without something to present to him, they ordered an Indian to dive down and bring it up, which having done, he gave an account of many large guns which he saw in his descent. The diver again went down, and, to the joy and astonishment of the men, returned with a *sow* or lump of silver, which turned out to be worth from 10 to 12 hundred dollars. They buoyed the place and returned to the Captain overjoyed with their good fortune, as it was well known that the wreck was one of the ships belonging to the king of Spain, which had been lost on a returning voyage from South America, richly laden with silver bullion. The loss of the ship is supposed to have happened about the year 1637, and the immense treasures which were reported to have been sunk with her were often made the subject of ingenious speculation, and many had sunk their own fortunes in their efforts to find it. It was reserved, however, in the silent depths, that Capt. Phips might be the fortunate finder of it at so late a period after its loss. He now found in the bullion brought to him full assurance that destiny had allotted to him to suck of the abundance of the seas and of treasures hid in the sands. Having prepared his instruments for fishing up the contents of the wreck, all hands were now busily employed in the work, and in a short time they succeeded in procuring the astonishing amount of thirty-two tons of silver. In addition to this, Captain Adderly, an adventurer from Providence, and particular friend of Capt. Phips, obtained six tons more from the same wreck at the same time. It was by an agreement that Adderly met Phips at the place of the wreck with a small vessel. He was so overjoyed with the extent of his riches and so elated at such unlooked for acquisitions, that he lived but a little while to enjoy them. It is said that he went to the island of Bermudas where he became insane and died about two years after the six tons of silver came into his hands. Phips, however, made a more profitable account of the expedition, and lived to enjoy the proceeds of it without prejudice to his health or destruction of his mind. In a few weeks after leaving the wreck, he arrived safe at London; in 1687, with a cargo valued at near fifteen hundred thousand dollars. He made an honest distribution of it among those who aided him in fitting him out with a vessel and proper conveniences, and received about seventy-five thousand dollars for his share of the profits. The Duke of Albermarle, out of respect to his honesty and fidelity, presented his wife, who was then in New England, a gold cup, worth "near a thousand pounds."—And King James as a reward for his important services in bringing such amount of property into the country, conferred on him the honor of Knighthood.

Sir William Phips, according to the very learned Cotton Mather, "was born Feb. 2, 1650, at a despicable plantation on the river Kennebeck." He removed to Boston, where he married a daughter of Hovet Spencer, and pursued the business of a Smith, which was the occupation of his father. It is said that he frequently promised his wife that he would one day command a King's ship and be the owner of a fair brick house in the Green lane of North Boston, all which proved true; for after the discovery of the wreck, he returned into New England in the summer of the year 1688, "able, after five year's absence, to entertain his lady with some accomplishment of his predictions; and then built himself a fair house in the very place which he foretold."

EPIGRAM.

Pair'd in wedlock, pair'd in life,
Husband mated to thy wife;
Worthless thou, and worthless she,
Strange it is you can't agree.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly greetings to you on the occasion of your assembling at the Seat of Government, to enter upon the important duties to which you have been called by the voice of our countrymen. The task devolves on me, under a provision of the Constitution, to present to you, as the federal legislature of twenty-four sovereign states, and twelve millions of happy people, a view of our affairs; and to propose such measures as, in the discharge of my official functions, have suggested themselves as necessary to promote the objects of our Union.

In communicating with you for the first time, it is, to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for mutual gratulation and devout thanks to a benign Providence, that we are at peace with all mankind, and that our country exhibits the most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement. Turning our eyes to other nations, our great desire is to see our brethren of the human race recruited in the blessings enjoyed by ourselves, and advancing in knowledge, in freedom, and in social happiness.

Our foreign relations, although in their general character pacific and friendly, present subjects of difference between us and other Powers of deep interest, as well to the country at large as to many of our citizens. To effect an adjustment of these, shall continue to be the object of my earnest endeavors; and notwithstanding the difficulties of the task, I do not allow myself to apprehend unfavorable results. Blessed, as our country is, with every thing which constitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to the maintenance of all her interests. In discharging the responsible trust confided to the Executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong; and I flatter myself, that, supported by the other branches of the government, and by the intelligence and patriotism of the people, we shall be able, under the protection of Providence, to cause all our just rights to be respected.

Of the unsettled matters between the United States and other Powers, the most prominent are those which have, for years, been the subject of negotiation with England, France, and Spain. The late periods at which our Ministers to those Governments left the United States, render it impossible, at this early day, to inform you of what has been done on the subjects with which they have been respectively charged.—Relying upon the justice of our views in relation to the points committed to negotiation, and the reciprocal good feeling which characterizes our intercourse with those nations, we have the best reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of existing differences.

With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward in years of peaceful, honorable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of the two nations is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations. Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our constituents. Although neither time nor opportunity has been afforded for a full development of the policy which the present cabinet of Great Britain designs to pursue towards this country, I indulge the hope that it will be of a just and pacific character; and if this anticipation be realized, we may look with confidence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our affairs.

Under the Convention for regulating the reference to arbitrament of the disputed points of boundary under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, the proceedings have hitherto been conducted in that spirit of candour and liberality which ought ever to characterize the acts of sovereign States, seeking to adjust, by the most unexceptionable means, important and delicate subjects of contention. The first statements of the parties have been exchanged, and the final replications, on our part, is in a course of preparation. This subject has received the attention demanded by its great and peculiar importance to a patriotic member of this Confederacy.—The exposition of our rights, already made, is such, as, from the high reputation of the commissioners by whom it has been prepared, we had a right to expect. Our interests at the court of the Sovereign who has evinced his friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of arbitration, have been committed to a citizen of the State of Maine, whose character, talents, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, eminently qualify him for so responsible a trust. With full confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the probity, intelligence, and uncompromising independence of the illustrious arbitrator, we can have nothing to apprehend from the result.

From France, our ancient ally, we have a right to expect that justice which becomes the Sovereign of a powerful, intelligent, and magnanimous People. The beneficial convention of 1822, limited as are its provisions, are too obvious not to make a salutary impression upon the minds of those who are charged with the administration of her Government. Should this result induce a disposition to embrace, to their full extent, the wholesome principles which constitute our commercial policy, our Minister to that Court will be found instructed to cherish such a disposition, and to aid in conducting it to useful practical conclusions. The claims of our citizens for depredations upon their property, long since committed under the authority, and in many instances, by the express direction, of the then existing Government of France, remain unsatisfied; and must, therefore, continue to furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion, and possible collision, between the two Governments. I cherish, however, a lively hope, founded as well on the validity of those claims, and the established policy of all enlightened Governments, as on the known integrity of the French monarch, that the injurious delays of the past, will find redress in the equity of the future. Our Minister has been instructed to press these demands on the French Government, with all the earnestness which is called for by their importance and irrefutable justice, and in a spirit that will evince the respect which is due to the feelings of those from whom the satisfaction is required.

Our Minister, recently appointed to Spain, has been authorized to assist in removing evils alike injurious to both countries, either by concluding a Commercial Convention upon liberal and reciprocal terms, or by urging the acceptance, in their full extent, of the mutually beneficial provisions of our navigation acts. He has also been instructed to make a further appeal to the justice of Spain, in behalf of our citizens, for indemnity for spoliations upon our commerce, committed under her authority—an appeal which the pacific and liberal course observed on our part, and a due confidence in the honor of that Government, authorize us to expect will not be made in vain.

With other European Powers, our intercourse is on the most friendly footing. In Russia, placed by her territorial limits, extensive population, and great power, high in the rank of nations, the United States have always found a steadfast friend. Although her recent invasion of Turkey awakened a lively sympathy for those who were exposed to the desolations of war, we cannot but anticipate that the result will prove favorable to the cause of civilization, and to the progress of human happiness. The treaty of peace between these two powers having been ratified, we cannot be insensible to the great benefit to be derived to the commerce of the United States, from unlocking the navigation of the Black Sea—a free passage into which is secured to all merchant vessels bound to ports of Russia under a flag at peace with the Porte. This advantage, enjoyed upon conditions, by most of the Powers of Europe, has hitherto been withheld from us. During the past Summer, an antecedent, but unsuccessful attempt to obtain it, was renewed, under circumstances which promised the most favorable results. Although these results have fortunately been thus in part attained, further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprize of our citizens are, in my opinion, sufficiently desirable to ensure to them our most zealous attention.

Our trade with Austria, although of secondary importance, has been gradually increasing, and is now so extended, as to deserve the fostering care of the Government. A negotiation, commenced and nearly completed with that Power, by the late Administration, has been consummated by a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

During the recess of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of the recognition of the Representative who presented himself, until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ there, information regarding the actual, and so far as practicable, prospective condition of the authority by which the representative in question was appointed. This information being received, the application of the established rule of our Government, in like cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made, during the present year, in the adjustment of claims of our citizens upon Denmark for spoliations; but all that we have a right to demand from that Government, in their behalf, has not yet been conceded. From the liberal footing, however, upon which the subject has, with the approbation of the claimants, been placed by the Government, together with the uniformly just and friendly disposition which has been evinced by his Danish Majesty, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary Powers continue, as they have long been, of the most favorable character.—The policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of this tranquility, will be persevered in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fisheries in the Pacific.

The Southern Republics of our own hemisphere have not yet realized all the advantages to which they have been so long steering by. We trust, however, that the day is not distant, when the restoration of peace and internal quiet under permanent systems of government securing the liberty and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown, with complete success, their bold and arduous efforts in the cause of self government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of South American emancipation. We have seen the full spirit of civil dissension reduced, and perhaps, for ever stifled in that republic, by the love of independence. It is be true, as appearances strongly indicate, that the spirit of independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding sentiment prevails in the other States, this devotion to liberty cannot be without a proper effect upon the councils of the mother country. The adoption, by Spain, of a pacific policy towards her former Colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fail largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South American Governments, generally, are in a train of settlement; while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a Decree in Council, ordering bonds to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty negotiated and concluded in 1828, happily terminates all serious causes of difference with that Power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they have hitherto rested; and it met by a proper disposition on the part of that Government, important benefits may be secured to both countries.

Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister republics, and more particularly in that of our immediate neighbour, it would be most gratifying to me, were I permitted to say, that the treatment which we have received at her hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for her success, gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to inform you, that jealousies, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico against the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to his own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of several occasions equally interesting to both parties; but particularly that of the Mexican Government to ratify a Treaty negotiated and concluded in its own capital and under its own eye. Under these circumstances, it appeared expedient to give to Mr. Poinsett the option either to return or not, as, in his judgment, the interest of his country might require, and instructions to that end were prepared, but, before they could be despatched, a communication was received from the Government of Mexico, through its Charge d'Affaires here, requesting the recall of our Minister.—This was promptly complied with; and a Representative of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican Diplomatic Agent near this Government was appointed. Our conduct towards that Republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and having thus removed the only alleged obstacles to harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In justice to Mr. Poinsett, it is proper to say, that my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of a successor, are not to be ascribed to any evidence that the imputation of an improper interference by him in the local politics of Mexico, was well founded; nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the truth of that charge has never been affirmed by the Federal Government of Mexico, in its communications with this.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of our Constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice-President. Our system of government was, by its framers, deemed an experiment, and they, therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its defects.

To the people belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate; it was never designed that their choice should, in any case, be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies, to the House of Representatives. Experience proves, that, in proportion as agents to execute the will of the people are multiplied, there is danger of their wishes being frustrated.—Some may be unfaithful; all are liable to err. So far, therefore, as the people can, with convenience, speak, it is safer for them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little reason to expect a choice in the first instance, and, in that event, the election must devolve on the House of Representatives, where, it is obvious, the will of the People may not be always ascertained, or if ascertained, may not be regarded. From the mode of voting by States, the choice is to be made by twenty-four votes; and it may often occur, that one of these may be controuled by an individual Representative.—Honors and offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate. Repeated ballotings may make it apparent that a single individual holds the cast in his hand. May he not be tempted to name his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the Representative to be proof against the powerful motives by which he may be assailed—the will of the people is still constantly liable to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents; another from a conviction that it is his duty to be governed by his own judgment of the fitness of the candidates: finally, although all were infinitely honest—all accurately informed of the wishes of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, a minority may often elect the President, and when this happens, it may reasonably be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority, to rectify this injurious operation of their institutions. But although no evil of the character should result from such a perversion of the first principle of our system—that the majority is to govern—it must be very certain, that a President elected by a minority, cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the successful discharge of his duties.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible should exist to the free operation of the public will. Let us then endeavour so to amend our system, that the office of Chief Magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority.

I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Constitution, as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each state its present relative weight in the election; and a failure, in the first attempt, may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connexion with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the Representatives in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

While members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most conscientious adherence to duty, to select them for such stations as they are believed to be better qualified to fill than other citizens; but the purity of our Government would doubtless be promoted by their exclusion from all appointments in the gift of the President in whose election they may have been officially concerned. The nature of the judicial office, and the necessity of securing to the Cabinet and in diplomatic stations of the highest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, perhaps, except these from the exclusion.

There are perhaps few men who can, for any great length of time, enjoy office and power without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves, but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt. Office is considered as a species of property; and Government, rather as a means of promoting individual interests, than as an instrument created solely for the service of the people.—Corruption in some, and, in others a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert Government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or, at least, admit of being made, so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance, and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit, therefore, to your consideration, whether the efficiency of the Government would not be promoted and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the people, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another. Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense. No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither appointment to, nor continuance in office, is matter of right. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits, and when these require his removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the people, and they alone, who have a right to complain, when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed, has the same means of obtaining a living that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office. The proposed limitation would destroy the bane of property now so generally connected with official station, and although individual distress may be sometimes produced, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, give healthful action to the system.

No very considerable change has occurred, during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufactures. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Importation of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished; while domestic competition under an increased excitement, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of Government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow, in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its surest guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other Nations, and are, therefore, compelled to adopt one own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite to your attention to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day, are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation, subjected to such influences, can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a people, whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of political ascendancy, the North, the South, the East, and the West, should unite in diminishing any burthen, of which either may justly complain.

The Agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of Government.

Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent; they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

The public prosperity is evinced in the increased revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imposts and tonnage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the act of 19th May, 1828, and the unusual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at twenty-four millions six hundred and two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars; and the expenditures for the same time, at twenty-six millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, of four millions four hundred and ten thousand and seventy dollars and eighty-one cents.

There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of twelve millions four hundred and five thousand and five dollars and eighty cents, reducing the whole debt of the Government, on the first of January next, to forty-eight millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and six dollars and fifty-cents, including seven millions of five per cent. stock, subscribed to the Bank of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the first of July last, was eight millions seven hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the Bank of the United States.

This state of the finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect highly flattering to its industry, and auspicious of the ability of government, in a very short time, to extinguish the public debt. When this shall be done, our population will be relieved from a considerable portion of its present burthens; and will find not only new motives to patriotic affection, but additional means for the display of individual enterprise. The fiscal power of the States will also be increased, and may be more extensively exerted in favor of education and other public objects; while ample means will remain in the Federal Government to promote the general weal, in all the modes permitted to its authority.

After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of the debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress, and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the general government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the states, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefited by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several states. Let us then endeavour to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has, by many of our fellow citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution, while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils.

To avoid these evils, it appears to me, that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several states according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the states an amendment authorising it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of all our obligations. Upon this country, more than any other, has, in the providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fail here, all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it to those for whose benefit it is to be exercised, and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions.

The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. We are responsible to our country, and to the glorious cause of self-government, for the preservation of so great a good.—The great mass of legislation relating to our internal affairs, was intended to be left where the Federal Convention found it—in State Governments. Nothing is clearer, in its view, than that we are chiefly indebted to the success of the Constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but is longs to the most deeply rooted convictions of my mind. I cannot, therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, for my own sense of its importance, warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of State sovereignty. Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the Federal system can never fall.

In the collection of the revenue, the long credits authorized on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope are the chief cause of the losses at present sustained. If these were shortened to six, nine, and twelve months, and warehouses provided by Government, authorized to receive the goods offered in deposite for security and debenture; and if the right of the United States to a priority of payment out of the estates of its insolvent debtors were more effectually secured, this evil would, in a great measure, be obviated. An authority to construct such houses, is, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credits, recommended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the laws for the collection and security of the revenue arising from imports were chiefly framed when the rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation for illicit trade than at present exists. There is reason to believe, that these laws are, in some respects, quite insufficient for the proper security of the revenue, and the protection of the interests of those who are disposed to observe them. The injurious and demoralizing tendency of a successful system of smuggling, is so obvious as not to require comment, and cannot be too carefully guarded against. I therefore suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting efficient measures to prevent this evil; availing, however, as much as possible, every unnecessary infringement of individual liberty, and embarrassment of fair and lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the Treasury, I have been forcibly struck with the large amount of public money which appears to be outstanding. On the sum thus due from individuals to the Government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many instances, has probably been rendered so by remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions, a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and, whatever may be the portions respectively belonging to these two classes, it behoves the Government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due to the public, and that this inadequacy lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in the direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, I think, be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the public, which is now vested in an *accounting* officer of the Treasury, not selected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with numerous other duties, operates unfavorably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it efficiency. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the executive Department would be justified by the soundest principles of economy. I would recommend, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the superintendence and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the United States, be transferred to the Attorney General, and that this officer be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as the Heads of the other Departments—receiving like compensation, and having such subordinate officers provided for his Department, as may be requisite for the discharge of these additional duties. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in directing the conduct of Marshals and District Attorneys, would hasten the collection of debts now in suit, and, hereafter, save much to the Government. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings for offences against the United States. In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the Treasury Department be not impaired: one of its greatest securities consisting in a control over all accounts, until they are audited or reported for suit.

In connection with the foregoing views, I would suggest, also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress, authorising the discharge of the persons of debtors to the Government, from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempt from the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted, can only serve to dispirit the debtor; or, where his resources are but partial, the want of power in the Government to compromise and release the demand, instigates to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support to his family. He thus sinks into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigor and inhumanity of his country. All experience proves, that oppressive debt is the bane of enterprise, and it should be the care of a Republic not to exert a grinding power over misfortune and poverty.

Since the last session of Congress, numerous frauds on the Treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the United States' Court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, approved 30 March, 1823, providing for the punishment of frauds committed on the Government of the United States. Either from some defect in the law or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to his trial under its provisions proved ineffectual; and Government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the Treasury. If indeed, there be no provisions by which those who may be unworthily entrusted with its guardianship, can be punished for the most flagrant violation of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use. It is time to remedy so dangerous an omission. Or, if the law has been perverted from its original purposes, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtilties, it ought to be made so plain, by amendatory provisions as to baffle the arts of perversion, and accomplish the ends of its original enactment.

In one of the most flagrant cases, the Court decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case all the evidences of fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused, until after the two years had elapsed. Surely the statute ought not to run in favour of any man while he retains all the evidence of his crime in his own possession; and, least of all, in favour of a public officer who continues to defraud the Treasury and conceal the transaction for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such an alteration of the law as will give the injured party and the Government two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connexion with this subject, I invite the attention of Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the Government; with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts, to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations.

The report of the Secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our Army, Fortifications, Arsenals, and Indian Affairs. The proper discipline of the Army, the training and equipments of the Militia, the education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the Naval force,—will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen—more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful warfare—must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service exhibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character: both officers and soldiers seem imbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline with that cheerfulness which becomes the profession of arms. There is need, however, of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniences specified in the report under consideration; to some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention.

The act of Congress of the 2d. March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military establishment, remaining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the Executive in making the proper appointment. An explanatory act, designating the class of officers out of which this grade is to be filled—whether from the military list, as existing prior to the act of 1821, from it, as it has been fixed by that act—would remove this difficulty. It is also important that the laws regulating the pay and emoluments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are.—Those, for example, in relation to the Paymaster and Surgeon General, assign to them an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; but are silent as to allowances which, in certain exigencies of the service, may be deemed indispensable to the discharge of their duties. This circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances, at different times, under former administrations; but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases; in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountants may operate unequally, produce confusion, and expose officers to the odium of claiming what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care, as one of our safest means of national defence, the Military Academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and such of the graduates, as from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously employed in the militia service; and, in a measure, secure to that class of troops the advantages which, in this respect, belong to standing armies.

I would also suggest a review of the Pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every Revolutionary soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort. These relics of the War of Independence have strong claims upon their country's gratitude and bounty.—The law is defective, in not embracing within its provisions all those who were, during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor:—Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, and is called for by the sympathies of the People, as well as by considerations of sound policy. It will be perceived that a large addition to the list of pensioners has been occasioned by an order of the late administration, departing materially from the rules which had previously prevailed. Considering it an act of legislation, I suspended its operations as soon as I was informed that it had commenced.—Before this period, however, applications under the new regulations had been preferred to the number of one hundred and fifty-four; of which, on the 27th of March, the date of its revocation, eighty-seven were admitted. For the amount, there was neither estimate nor appropriation; and besides this deficiency, the regular allowance, according to the rules which have heretofore governed the Department, exceed the estimate of its late Secretary, by about fifty thousand dollars: for which an appropriation is asked.

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indians. It will be perceived that without legislative aid, the Executive cannot obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the diminution of the dividends on that fund, which originally amounted to one hundred thousand dollars, and has recently been invested in United States' three per cent. stock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government, to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life.—This policy has, however, been coupled with another wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have, at the same time, lost no opportunity to purchase their lands and thrust them farther into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but have been led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy; and the Indians in general receding further and further to the West, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only Sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the General Government had a right to sustain those people in their pretensions? The Constitution declares, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State within the territory of one of the members of this Union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the Confederacy which eventuated in our federal union, as a sovereign State, always asserting her claims to certain limits; which having been originally defined in her colonial charter, and subsequently recognised in the treaty of peace, she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the articles of cession of 1802.—Alabama was admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States, with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress. There is no constitutional, conventional, or legal provision, which allows them less power over the Indians within their borders, than is possessed by Maine or New York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an independent Government within their State? and unless they did, would it not be the duty of the General Government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her borders, to declare itself an independent people, under the protection of the United States? Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? And if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of this Government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this Government are reversed; and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the States which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those states.

Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants to preserve, for a while, their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, which, by destroying the resources of the savage, doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the States, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honour demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory within the bounds of new States whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A State cannot be dismembered by Congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of these States, and of every State, actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honour, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the States, to preserve this much injured race?

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it; each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavour to teach them the arts of civilization, and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to shield the humanity and justice of this Government.

This emigration should be voluntary; for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that, if they remain within the limits of the States, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry.—But it seems to me visionary to suppose that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service, during the present year. Constituting, as it does, the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of Government. In this spirit, the measures which since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted, and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience. It will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding the great solicitude which has been manifested for the perfect organization of this arm, and the liberality of the appropriations which that solicitude has suggested, this object has, in many important respects, not been secured.

In time of peace, we have need of no more ships of war than are requisite to the protection of our Commerce. These not wanted for this object, must lie in the harbors, where, without proper covering, they rapidly decay; and, even under the best precautions for their preservation, must soon become useless.—Much is already the case with many of our finest vessels; which, though unfinished, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were, when committed to their proper element. On this subject there can be but little doubt that our best policy would be, to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class, and look with to the possession of ample materials, prepared for the emergencies of war, than to the number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power. Judicious deposites in Navy Yards of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skilful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they can be manned, and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as must be employed in guarding our commerce. The proper points for the establishment of these yards are indicated with so much force, in the report of the Navy Board, that, in recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The Yard in this district, being already furnished with most of the machinery necessary for shipbuilding, will be competent to the supply of the two ordered by the Board as the best for the concentration of materials; and from the facility and certainty of communication between them, it will be useless to incur, at these depots, the expense of similar machinery, especially

Commodore Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the recapture of the frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli. Although sensible, as a general rule, of the impropriety of Executive interference under a Government like ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning Congress, yet, viewing this case as one of a very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favorable consideration. Besides the justice of this claim, as corresponding in those which have been since recognized and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant Navy, and contributed as much as any exploit in its history, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps her seal upon it; and the meed should not be withheld which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now commend you, fellow citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions, and with an earnest supplication, that, whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your councils.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The fourth No. of the Essay on the Militia System, is unavoidably deferred until next week.

Red Jacket's Appeal, shall be published in our next.

On a Friend, is filed for insertion.

We are disposed to oblige as far as we can, but most of the Obituary notices sent us are entirely too long.

We must beg the indulgence of Algernon and R. until next week.

An interview with K. N. I. is requested.

On another page will be found the *President's Message*. The space occupied by this interesting document has somewhat interfered with the usual variety of our paper, but we are satisfied that its sterling merits will render it an acceptable substitute even to those who are most fond of lighter matter.

The despatch with which the Message was brought to this city, is almost unprecedented, and great credit is due to Mr. Reeside for his enterprising efforts.

We are sorry to observe a Resolution offered by Mr. James, in the House of Representatives of this state, which proposes the taxation of bonds and mortgages and money out at interest. The effect of such a tax would, it appears to us, be very much the *reverse* of what is probably anticipated by the mover of the resolution. He cannot have in view the principle of extorting from those who are already impoverished, supplies for carrying on the Government, while the rich are left untouched. The operation of such a tax as is proposed, would, of course, fall exclusively upon the mortgager and borrower. The money lender would stipulate for the payment, by the borrower, of the tax, as well as the interest. —Thus, in case of mortgages, an additional tax would, in effect, be imposed upon land as a penalty upon its owner for being ill able to pay that to which it was already subjected in common with other real estate. We trust that no measure so directly calculated to oppress and harass the poor, and to throw the burthen of taxation upon those who are least able to bear it, will ever be favourably received in the Legislature of a State whose citizens pride themselves upon their republican principles. If taxation must be resorted to, let it be laid on fair and equal grounds—let every man pay in proportion to his means, and not to his want of them.

The views which we have taken of this matter, are not based merely upon general principles or speculations. We are not without experience, in this district, of the effect of similar measures. Thus, *Ground Rents* are the subject of taxation *distinct from the estate from* which they issue. The consequence has been, that, ever since the tax has been thus laid, an express covenant has been inserted in Ground Rent Deeds, providing for the payment, by the tenant, of all taxes, as well on the rent as on the land.

If there should appear hereafter to be any danger of the passage of an act adopting the ideas contained in Mr. James' resolution, we shall refer to the subject again, and more at large. We never could suffer such a law to receive the sanction of the Legislature, without protesting against it, as a violation equally of the principles of a republic, and of all those which ought to prevail in the imposition of taxes under any form of government. We trust that if the subject should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, they will make such a report as will put an end to a scheme so fraught with injurious consequences to the poorer classes, who are entitled to protection and kindness and aught not to be subjected to oppression and extortion by their more fortunate fellow citizens.

We had intended this week to make a detailed notice of the contents of the last number of the *American Quarterly*, but the numerous avocations which press upon us at the close of the year, have prevented us from bestowing upon the various articles the necessary attention. So far, however, as we have been enabled to peruse them, we have been highly gratified, and we shall take an early opportunity of furnishing some interesting extracts to our readers.

The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, may be relied on as correct:—Maracaybo, 17th Nov. 1829.—"I have nothing of interest to communicate to you, except that Gen. Harrison, our late Minister to this country, and Col. Henderson, Consul General of his Britannic Majesty, have been ordered to leave the country by this Government. This can be relied on, as a letter has been received in this place a few days since from a source of the highest respectability.

"This is certainly a high handed measure; the reasons assigned are, that the government suspected them of being concerned in the conspiracy with Gen. Cordova. This I do not believe—but such it is said to be."

THEATRICALS.

We know not why it is,—but certainly the good people of Philadelphia seem very little disposed to patronize the drama this season. All that can be done by industry, perseverance and talent, has been put in requisition at both of the larger Theatres, and yet there is too frequently a most beggarly account of empty boxes.

At Chesnut street, the manager has been untiring in his efforts to please. The best singers in the country have been engaged, and greater care and attention bestowed upon all things connected with the operatical department of his establishment than in any former season, but all in vain. People will not attend the Theatre except on the benefit night of some *Star*, who has no real claim upon their good opinion, and then they rush in crowds, while the Manager and regular Stock performers are left to shift for themselves, and their appeals to the public are entirely disregarded.

Such is likewise the case at Arch St. An excellent and well-filled company are suffered to languish, for want of patronage, but the moment a boisterous tragedian appears, the public are all on tip-toe, and during his engagement the house is literally crammed. This state of things is any thing but creditable to the feelings of our citizens, and the sooner it is amended the better. If they mean to crush all theatrical establishments, let them withdraw their support at once, and entirely; but let them not fill the pockets of a single individual with thousands of dollars, while a whole community of much more deserving performers receive no substantial mark of their favour.

MR. ANDREWS.

We observe this gentleman has announced his intention of taking a benefit, on Monday next, at the Arch street theatre. Few men—none, indeed, within our recollection—have been more generally admired, or more really deserving of admiration, in the line of parts he has chosen, than Mr. Andrews. His low comedy characters, while they are depicted with great natural humor, are never spoiled by that coarse and disgusting vulgarity which too many performers consider essential to good acting; and in melodrama, in certain parts of which he particularly excels, he avoids unmeaning rant and grimace, preferring to give the spirit and meaning of his author, to the methods generally practised, of gaining applause from the visitors of the gallery.

The selections which Mr. Andrews has made for Monday evening, are creditable to his taste, and cannot fail, connected with his general merits, to draw him a good house. *The School of Reform* is an excellent comedy, and the part of *Robert Tyke* is one in which the powers of Mr. A. will be exhibited to great advantage. They who have seen his admirable performance of *Luke the Labourer*, and *Ned Grayling*, in Ambrose Gwinett, need only be told that *Tyke* is a character somewhat similar, though affording more general opportunities for display. The afterpiece of *The Poachers*, we have heard highly commended, and the other entertainments are all agreeable and attractive.

We sincerely trust that the public of Philadelphia will not overlook this occasion of testifying their approbation of a deserving performer.

About 4 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, the shop of a respectable manufacturer of tin-ware, in Front, above Market street, was opened by a man who proceeded, as openly as if its contents were his own, to convey a considerable portion of them to a public house near the wharf, intending to transfer them to one of the steamboats. In excuse for working on Sunday, he said that the job had been unavoidably neglected the day before. The owner of the establishment, receiving notice of the matter, hastened to his store, and discovered that property of some value was missing. The articles were easily traced, and were found at the place where they had been deposited by the man who had carried them off. He, however, was not to be found. He had helped himself to six cases of sheet-tin, with several tools and other articles necessary to fit out a tin-man's shop.

STATE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TREASURY.

The following summary statement of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of this State to the 1st instant, was communicated to the House of Representatives by the Auditor General, on Thursday last.—

Summary statement of the receipts and payments at the Treasury for the year commencing 1st December, 1828, and ending 30th Nov. 1829.

RECEIPTS.

Lands and land office fees,	$97,290 79
Auction commissions,	19,000 00
Auction duties,	140,518 75
Dividends on Bank stock,	121,289 00
Dividends on bridge and turnpike stock,	19,540 00
Tax on bank dividends,	53,184 07
Tax on offices,	9,245 33
Fees secretary of state's office,	1,779 23
Tavern licenses,	40,051 67
Duties on dealers in foreign merchandise,	62,697 92
State tolls,	691 36
Collateral inheritances,	10,742 19
Pamphlet laws,	55 46
Militia and exempt fines,	3,000 71
Tin Peddlers' licenses,	210 00
Escheats,	74 24
Commissioners of the internal improvement fund,	200,000 00
Loans,	2,811,236 38
Old debts and miscellaneous,	9,738 29
	$3,610,338 02
Balance in the treasury 1st December, 1828,	189,815 46
	$3,800,153 48

PAYMENTS.

Internal improvements,	$3,049,893 01
Expenses of government,	218,393 85
Militia expenses,	17,738 22
Pensions and gratuities,	27,800 32
Education,	16,702 48
Interest on loans,	91,725 00
Internal improvement fund,	168,787 18
Pennsylvania claimants,	978 92
State Maps,	542 27
Penitentiary at Philadelphia,	6,000 00
Penitentiary near Pittsburg,	5,466 25
Conveying convicts,	411 27
Conveying fugitives,	287 58
House of Refuge,	2,500 00
Miscellaneous,	17,450 16
	$3,824,779 51
Balance in the treasury 1st December, 1829,	175,376 91
	$3,800,153 42

WHOLESALE POISONING AT MADEIRA.

By the following extract of a letter from Madeira, it will be seen that a horrid act has recently been committed there:

MADEIRA, Oct. 29, 1829.

A most extraordinary and horrid deed, worthy of St. Bartholomew's day in France, has been committed here this week. The Governor of the Island, and the other Miguelite authorities, knowing that the 18th Regiment of infantry was inclined to Constitutionalism, bribed the commissioner who was charged with furnishing bread to the troops, to poison the bread for that regiment. A hundred soldiers felt immediately the effects of the poison, and were carried to the hospital. The news soon spread; the remainder of the regiment rebelled, and arrested the commissioner. The 2d of infantry and the artillery, (regiments rather attached to Don Miguel,) unexpectedly took the side of the 18th. On the 26th, the troops besieged the palace of the Governor, in order to arrest a major supposed to be concerned in the transaction, but he escaped on board a corvette. The greatest confusion prevails. It is expected that the revolted troops will proclaim Donna Maria 2d.

It is said almost with certainty, that this attempt was committed by order of the old Queen and her son Don Miguel.

ANNUALS FOR 1830.

FOR sale by J. G. AUNER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 333 Market street, below Ninth street:—

ANNUALS.—Friendship's Offering, Keepsake, Atlantic Souvenir, Talisman, Token, Winter's Wreath, The Gem, The Iris, Amulet, Bijou, Literary Souvenir, The Pearl, &c.

JUVENILES.—Alfred Campbell, Young Cadet, Philosophy in Sport, The Cousins, Little Grammarian, Scenes in America, Asia and Africa, England's Birds and Beasts, Sketches of Persia and Austria, Northern Regions, Wm. Tell, Diversions of Holycot, Frank, Guilty Tongue, Tales of a Grandfather, Peter Parley, Sparrow, Scottish Orphans, Young Artist, New Casket, Maria's Reward, Young Jewess, Pink Tippet, Lucy, Little Henri, Edwin and Henry, American Sketches, &c. &c.

Also, a general assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School, Juvenile and Blank Books, on the lowest terms. dec. 12—3t

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 80 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 49 adults, and 31 children—15 of which were under one year of age, 5 of these were occasioned by the Small-pox.

The great length of the President's Message leaves but little room for any thing else.

We are informed that the Controllers of the public schools for the city and county, have decided in favor of the establishment of infant schools in connexion with the existing schools of the first district of Pennsylvania; and that the report of their Committee on the subject, will be published in a day or two.

The City Councils on Tuesday, in joint meeting, chose, as Directors of the Poor Tax for 1830, John W. Thompson, Joseph Worrell, and William Boyd, of the Select; and Michael Baker, Henry Troth, and Richard Price, of the Common Council.

The Daily Chronicle advertises for 50 "*Clever sized live Rats*" in lots of not less than ten, well secured, and offers three cents each for them. The Charleston Mercury wants 100 of the same delicate article. The demand appears to be increasing.

We understand that a coach has, during the present week, commenced running from the Coffee House to the Permanent Bridge, *once every hour*, during the business part of the day. It will also run occasionally to Fair Mount. The coach Mr. Reeside will put on this line, is very large, resembling the public coaches that run up Broadway, New York.

On Monday afternoon, a man on horseback, in Arch street above Eighth, rode over a child who was crossing the street; the little sufferer was taken up and carried into a dwelling house in the vicinity.

The Massachusetts Journal says—The number of families in Boston, who have been ruined by the law of this commonwealth making each member of manufacturing corporations liable for all the debts of the same, is truly appalling! Such devastation in time of peace, has been rarely witnessed!

Nearly four hundred dollars have been paid for winding up the clock in the Mayor's room of the New York City Hall.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Morning Herald states, that West's first historical painting, the "Death of Socrates," is in the possession of John Jos. Henry, residing near Easton, Pa.

The number of convicts in the Georgia Penitentiary, on the 30th of September last, was 92.

It appears from the New York American that the Delaware and Hudson canal is in full operation, and delivering daily at tide 200 tons of coal, which is sold readily at 9 dollars as fast as it arrives.

The premium of 500*l.* for the best steam carriage for Railways was awarded at Liverpool to Mr. Robert Stephenson, of New Castle. His machine has been tried again, and drew the enormous weight of twenty tons, at the rate of eighteen to twenty miles per hour.

The opening of the Dismal Swamp Canal is said to have had a very salutary effect on the trade of Norfolk. Large additional quantities of staple articles now find a market in that town.

The District Court of the United States was opened at Savannah on Tuesday, the 24th ult. according to adjournment, but no case being on the docket, and the Attorney stating in his place, that there was nothing for trial, the jury was discharged without having been impannelled.

A letter from Charleston to a gentleman in Augusta, says—"Our principal Engineer, Horatio Allen, Esq. from New York, has arrived, and is now locating the first five miles of the Rail Road near this City."

Edward Lloyd, a very extensive farmer of Talbot County, Eastern Shore, Md. has raised on his farm this year eighty-five thousand bushels of Corn—all of the best quality—a much larger crop than has ever been raised on the same ground.

The Camden, S. C. Journal, calculates that the loss, by the late fire, amounts nearly to $200,000.

Combination 18 19 49, a prize of $1,925, and 18 48 49, $500, sold yesterday by N. Canfield & Co. No. 22 South Third street.

Ohio coal is used in considerable quantities by the inhabitants of Rochester, N. Y. It is found to be of good quality.

It is estimated that one hundred and twenty-five thousand barrels of Flour have been manufactured in Rochester, N. Y. since the last harvest. This, allowing five bushels to the barrel, consumed six hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of Wheat.

Some boys in Oyster Bay, Long Island, recently took up the decayed stump of a tree where they had seen two black snakes retire, and killed 130. Several measured six feet in length.

During the late easterly gale, a lobster weighing 21 lbs. was taken on Nantasket Beach. Its claws were of the ordinary size. It was taken to Boston and said to be the largest ever seen there; excepting one obtained at Cape Cod, which weighted 27 lbs.

There are more than 200 Temperance Societies in the State of New York, with an aggregate of about 25,000 members.

A few days since, the disappearance of a lad sent on an errand with money from a Lottery office in New-York, excited considerable alarm. The Herald of wednesday, mentions that the boy had been found dead in the water, at one of the northern wharves, under suspicious circumstances.

It is mentioned in the New-York Mercantile, that Captain Holdredge, of the Silas Richards, has been the first to deliver in England the several Messages of the President, at the opening of Congress, for nine successive years.

The North America made her passage from Albany to New-York, on Monday, in ten hours and twenty-eight minutes.—She left Albany at 10 o'clock.

The Orleans County (N. Y.) Republican says:—A man named Stratton, living about two miles south of this village (Albion) was last week sentenced to 20 day's imprisonment and $25 fine, for inhumanly whipping a little daughter, aged but five years.

The editor of *Le Courier de Smyrna* represents the conditions of the peace between Russia and the Porte as the extinction of Turkish independence.

The Baltimore Interments during the past week amounted to 31—males 23, females 16—of whom 15 were under five years, and 5 of old one of the latter exceeded 105 years.

The materials for the Greene and Pulaski monument have arrived at Savannah from New York, and they will shortly be completed. The needle, to be placed on a pedestal 14 feet high, will be 36 feet long, composed of seven pieces of marble, each weighing above 800 pounds.

Though all the coal mines that have been opened on the Schuylkill, Mauch Chunk, and Carbondale, on the Lackawana, are in full operation, and more than an hundred thousand tons have been taken to market, the supply falls short of the demand.

The body of Mrs. Mary Maginty, of Danville, Pa. was found dead, in her bed, one day last week. The infant daughter, about eighteen months old, was sitting by the side of its lifeless mother, weeping. The husband of Mrs. M. was absent, and the appearances of the deceased warrant the conclusion that the poor woman had in the first place been most cruelly used, by a villain or villains, and then murdered by strangulation.

A school boy in the Literary Emporium, says the New York Constellation, being ordered to define the word *admission*, said that it meant twenty five cents. "Yes," said a class-mate, "and children half price."

The people in Canada have recently elected to the Legislature, three gentlemen recently turned out of office by the late Governor.

William Allison, of Barnet, Vt. last season raised one bushel of potatoes, of the "lady finger" kind, from one potatoe. From his carrot bed, he selected four of the smallest, which weighed over 10 lbs. Mr. Andrew Liddly took from his cornfield, same place, an ear which had 649 kernels.

Mr. Randolph, in the Virginia Convention, has ridiculed the practice of educating children at the public expense. He does not perceive that this is not done exclusively for the benefit of the father of the son, but for the mutual benefit of the public, who have a great interest in the result, that the child should be a blessing instead of a pest to society.

The Savannah Republican of the 25th inst. says:—On Monday morning last, at 7 o'clock, A M. Fahrenheit's Thermometer stood at 72°. At the same hour yesterday morning it stood at 82°—making a difference of 10° in 24 hours.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE.—Married at Hillsboro, N. C. on the 5th inst., by Thomas Clancy, Esq. Mr. Charles Woods, of the revolutionary army, in the 81st year of his age, to Mrs. Margaret Maclin, aged about 55.

An individual has lately been fined $300, in Wayne, Geo. for sending a challenge to another in that county, to fight a duel.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says—The roads between Buffalo and Chatteraugus Creek are in such a bad state, that it is impossible for horses to drag the stage coaches along, and they were therefore taken off, and two yoke of oxen put in their places. The male passengers were also obliged to "work their passage."

The cupola of the New York City Hall is to be raised and formed into an Observatory.—It is also to have a clock with four dials, to be transparent, and illuminated at night.

The alligators of the River Oronoko have become incomparably more bold and ravenous since the feast of human flesh with which they were provided by the late wars in that quarter. Formerly, they would rarely attack a man; now, it is extremely dangerous for any person to come within their reach.

Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, in specie, were received on Monday, at the U. States' Bank, in this city, from New York.

The water having been drawn from the excavation into the Worcester (Mass.) Coal Mine, the working of it has been resumed. The coal resembles that of Rhode Island, only it ignites more readily. The mineral is now furnished at Worcester, for $3 per ton.

The Western Medical Journal gives an account of the death of Doctor Hinde, the family physician of Gen. Wolfe, together with some sketches of his history. He died recently at Newport, Ky. at the advanced age of 92. He is represented in some of the pictures of Gen. Wolfe's death, as feeling the fast ebbing pulse of the hero.

A fire-proof phenomenon, by the name of Hart, has announced to the citizens of New Orleans, that he will dine on a dish of red hot burning coals, with as much *sang froid* as an epicure would do on a dish of turtle soup, and draw a plate of heated iron across different parts of his body, as if he were composed of tribly tempered steel.

It has been determined by the Methodist Convention, in session at New Haven, to found a Wesleyan College, in Middletown, Conn. A grant of $20,000, and a suitable building already erected, being tendered by the citizens of the latter place as a consideration therefor.

One dollar bills of the Rutland, Vt. bank, have been altered into fives. To detect the cheat, it is only necessary to state, that the one dollar notes have the ox vignette which the fives have not.

Captain Partridge is at present in Raleigh, N. C. He contemplates, during his stay, to deliver a few Lectures on the subject of Education, Internal Improvements, and Military Science.

The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Commissioners closed their proceedings last Saturday evening, and finally executed the treaty or agreement relative to the waters of the Delaware.

There was good sleighing at Albany last Saturday morning, on 4 or 5 inches depth of snow. The Canals were closed with ice, and the North River was covered with ice nearly an inch thick as far down as Hudson. But the steam boats made their way through it. The weather has since been quite mild.

Letters from Key West, written in October and November, received in Washinghton, state, that the rumors of a great mortality on that Island have been highly exaggerated. The only cases of yellow fever have been brought there from Havana; and it is said, that the place has been for three years past as healthy as any on the continent. Fever and ague is the most common disease.

Four negroes, slaves, were executed at Greensburg, in Kentucky, pursuant to sentence, for having been leaders of an affray in which two young men in the employ of Mr. Gordon, the owner of the slaves, were killed.

Mr. Adams, late President, has passed through Baltimore to join his family at Washington.

Miss Fanny Wright, is now giving lectures in Pittsburg, Pa.

Rachel Ryan has been convicted at Belfast, Me. of poisoning a whole stock of cattle belonging to Mr. John Miller. She has appealed.

It appears from actual examination, that there are vacant in Boston, 891 houses and 48 stores. Total 439.

Very extensive beds of coal have been discovered in Illinois, near the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, Missouri.

In an address to the voters of Norfolk, Mr. Grigsby has declined to resign in favor of Gen. Taylor, on the grounds that that gentleman would not be re-elected, and that he himself represents the opinions of a majority of the district.

The interments in New York, last week, were:—16 men, 19 women, 26 boys, and 24 girls,—total 85. Of whom, 39 were under five years;—15 died of Scarlet fever.

Among the matches for next May, at the New York race course, is one for $5000 a side, between Ariel and the Southern mare Ariotta, two mile heats. There are already five subscribers, at $1000 each, for a single four mile heat, besides a match, for a large sum, between Black Maria and a Southern Horse.

A survey for a Rail Road from Lowel to Boston, has been made, and the project is thought to be feasible at a moderate expense. With a locomotive engine it is thought the journey might be performed in an hour; and it is estimated that there are now 100 travellers on the route daily.

The St. Andrew's Society of Charleston celebrated its hundredth anniversary on the 2d inst.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—
20 pieces extra superior indigo blue Satinets.
50 packages black, white and drab, round and square crowned Wool Hats, suitable for the Southern and Western trade.
200 pieces Hatters' Cambrics, assorted colors.
Black, red, and blue Baizes.
7 packages superior sewed Brogans, and coarse Shoes.
20 bales Lasbs' Wool, 3 do. containing do.
All descriptions of manufactured goods received on consignment. ROBERT MONTGOMERY,
dec. 12—3t 67 Dock st. corner of Bank Alley.

E. FAUSSET

HAS REMOVED from No. 10 to No. 25 SOUTH SECOND STREET, east side, between Market and Chesnut—where is offered for sale, at the lowest prices, a large assortment of real French Merino and Thibet Cloths, for Cloaks and Dresses; Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs; Silk Goods of every description; French Bombazines; English black do. do. etc. also black Lace Veils; Lace Collars, Caps, &c.; French Embroidery; Linen Cambrics, and Hdkfs., together with a general assortment of Dry Goods. &c. 12—3t

ALMANACK.

1829.

DECEMBER.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
12 SATURDAY,	7 22	4 36	3 18	
13 SUNDAY,	7 24	4 36	3 55	
14 MONDAY,	7 23	4 35	4 30	
15 TUESDAY,	7 24	4 35	5 8	
16 WEDNESDAY,	7 24	5 35	5 50	
17 THURSDAY,	7 25	4 35	6 37	
18 FRIDAY,	7 26	4 35	7 30	

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dees, Mr. CHARLES SELLERS, to Miss ELIZA BETH MORRIS, daughter of Mr. John Morris, Esq. of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Engles, Mr. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, to Miss ELIZABETH HOOD, all of this city.

On the 3d inst. by Rev. Mr. Fuller, Mr. DANIEL HUGHN, Jr. of this city, to Miss ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. James M'Cormack, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. THOMAS R. BAIRD, to Miss AMANDA BRADFORD, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. GEORGE HANSELL, to Mrs. BARBARA BECKLY.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 29, by the Rev. A. Deschild, Capt. WM. H. MYERS, to Miss MARY AFFLICK, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, the Rev. JOSEPH JAQUETT, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Finnix Stretcher.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chandler, Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, to Miss MARGARET WELDON, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, THOMAS H. RITCHIE, M. D., to Miss ANNA C. THOMPSON, daughter of John W. Thompson, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. JOSEPH RUTHERFORD, of Cape May, to Miss MARGARETTA MOSES, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER, to Miss ANN CUMMINS, both of the District of Southwark.

In New York, on Tuesday evening, by his Honor the Mayor, Mr. AMOS LELAND, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH W. BOKER, daughter of Mr. Aaron Boker, of that city.

On Thursday, 26th ult. by the Rev. Robert Adair, Mr. JOHN M'LEAN, Mcrelland, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Capt. Samuel Busch, all of Wilmington, Del.

On the 10th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. VANLEER EACHUS, to Miss MARY BOND, both of Delaware County.

In New York, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Creighton, R. G. SMITH, to SUSAN M. daughter of the late Daniel D. Tompkins, all of that city.

On the 3d inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOHN HARPER, Jr. to Miss MARY SQUIBB, both of Delaware County.

In this city, on the 3d inst. by Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. Recorder of the city, JOHN RILEY CHEYNEY, of Delaware county, to MARY SAUKEY, of Westown Township, Chester county, Pa.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, at Germantown, the Rev. JOHN RODNEY, Rector of St. Lukes, to SARAH HANCKLE, eldest daughter of James S. Duval, Esq. of Pomona Grove.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by Wm. Milnor, Mayor, LEVI GREEN, of West Goshen, to MARY ANN, daughter of George Meredith, Esq. of West Whiteland, all of Chester County.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by Wm. Milnor, Mayor, FRANCIS STROPE, of Westtown, to THOMAZIN, daughter of George Meredith, Esq. of West Whiteland, all of Chester County.

On the 3d inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOHN HARPER, Jr. to Miss MARY SQUIBB, both of Delaware County.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 6th inst. at the residence of Sarah Ann Wilson, in Bristol, Pa., RACHEL ALLEN, widow of Chambliss Allen, in the 72d year of her age.

On Tuesday evening, in the 23d year of his age, JOSEPH GAUL, youngest son of Frederick Gaul.

On Tuesday, after a painful and severe illness, JAMES COLESBERRY, in the 20th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, the 5th inst. of the putrid scarlet fever, Miss ELIZABETH S. PLUMRIGHT, in the 20th year of her age, daughter of the late Capt. William Plumright, of this port.

On Friday morning, the 11th inst. SIDNEY W. daughter of James R. Marks, aged two years and two months.

On Tuesday, after a long and severe illness, DESIREE ROBARD, in the 35th year of her age.

On Tuesday, at noon, Mrs. SUSANNA MORGAN, in the 84th year of her age.

At the house of Andrew B. Spence, Saint Andrew's Square, near Rush Hill, PETER WHITESIDE, aged 76 years, formerly Merchant, in Philadelphia—the Confidential Secretary and Partner of Robert Morris, during the trying and eventful period of the Revolution.

On Thursday morning week, SUSAN BROWN, wife of Thomas Brown.

On Friday morning week, Mrs. ELIZABETH FINCH, in the 77th year of her age.

On Friday morning week, Mr. ROBERT OGDEN, aged 57 years.

On Thursday week, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mrs. MARY S. GARRETT, wife of E. L. Garrett.

On the 3d inst. after a short illness, CAROLINE NEWELL.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst. ELIZABETH SHEBLE, aged 74 years.

On Sunday morning, in the 69th year of his age, JOSHUA RAYBOLD, Esq.

On the 6th inst. MARTHA HILL M'KINLY, aged 7 years, daughter of James M'Kinly.

On Sunday morning, the 6th inst. of a pulmonary disease, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM R. STEEVER.

On Sunday morning, 6th Dec. inst. of consumption of the lungs, Mr. SAMUEL HOWELL, (of Morris county, New Jersey,) aged 73 years.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE CASKET FOR DECEMBER,

EMBELLISHED with a fine portrait of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, Views of Castle Garden, N. Y., and Goodwin's Falls; an elegant Embleratic Title Page for the Volume; and MUSIC.

CONTENTS.—Biographical Memoir of Christopher Columbus; To the Autumn Leaf, W. G. C.; Biography of Gen. Anthony Wayne, continued; The Indian Trader, The Letter; Dishonest Bankrupt; Chateaubriand and Bonaparte; Amy Ivanswouth; Pusli; Blessings of Matrimony, Goodwin's Falls, N. Y.; Castle Garden, N. Y.; Retrospective Glance; The Subaltern; The Whirlwind; Reminiscences of New York; Wit and Sentiment; Music, "O! give me back my Arab Steed."

POETRY.—Saturday Night at Sea. E. A. M'L.; Our greatest Boon, Cordelia; Oh! yes, I'll ever mention her, Roland; Lucas's Soliloquy, Carlos; The Wanderer's Bride, Wilder; When from this glowing Heart, H. D. G.; Love and Hope, Maria; Fancy, Peter J.; Smiles and Tears, W. F. Marvin; O! where's the Pleasure now, J. B. H.; To a Lady, Arcolo; The Ruined Convent, Willy; Impromptu on a Tear, J.; Enigmas, &c.

Price $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents. Published monthly, by S. C. ATKINSON,
dec. 12—4t No. 112 Chesnut street.

MR. DOWNE,
PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN FLUTE,

MOST respectfully announces to those Gentlemen who wish to improve themselves on that instrument, that he intends giving lessons. For particulars, apply at his residence, No. 32 Palmyra Row, Vine street.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who have already learned to play, may probably derive some benefit from his instructions. dec. 12—3t*

WANTED,

AN apprentice to the Jewellery Business, about 15 years of age. Enquire at this office. dec. 12—3t

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.

JUST received, some *very superior* white MERINO SHAWLS square and long, with corded borders. Also, a few long Shawls, with rich satin Damask borders.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, With a choice assortment of DRAB HABITS and COATINGS for Cloaks.

Also, a large supply of SILK GOODS, and articles in the furnishing line.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
nov. 17—3t* No. 32 South Second Street.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Manufacturer, removed from 153 North Fourth street, to No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has got on hand a quantity of Domestic Carpet, of a good quality, which he will sell low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet work at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street, as above. oct. 3—3m

THEATRE—CHESNUT STREET.

MR. PRATT'S BENEFIT.

TUESDAY Evening next.... The greatest combination of Talent ever seen in a musical play in the City.

MR. PRATT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that Mrs. Sloman, Mrs. Pearman, Miss George, Mr. Pearman and Mr. Sloman, have, in the kindest manner, volunteered their valuable services to perform one night together for his BENEFIT, which will take place on Tuesday, the 15th inst. when will be presented the musical play of

GUY MANNERING;
OR, THE GYPSIE'S PROPHECY.

With the following cast of characters:

Harry Bertram,.....Mr. Pearman
Dominie Sampson,.....Sloman.
(Last night of his engagement.)
Lucy Bertram,.....Miss George.
Julia Mannering,.....Mrs. Pearman.
Meg Merrilies, (for this occasion,).....Mrs. Sloman.
Being her last appearance.

After which, the Festival of Apollo, in which Mr. Pearman, Miss George, Mrs. Pearman, and Mr. Sloman will appear.

In the course of the evening Mr. Sloman will sing a variety of new Comic Songs, and the Coal Black Rose in character, by Mr. J. Jefferson and Mr. Sloman.

Sambo,.....Mr. J. Jefferson.
Coal Black Rose,..... Sloman.

The whole to conclude with an entire new Farce, first time in America, as performed at the Haymarket Theatre, called

THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

With a very powerful cast of characters.

Slates for Roofing and Battlement Walls.

THE Subscriber has on hand, at his SLATE YARD, in SIXTH, above Noble street, a large assortment of select Welsh Slates, about seven hundred tons, viz: from 6 by 12 inches to 24 by 36 inches, &c.—Also, a quantity of large Slates, imported expressly for schools—all of which is offered for sale at reasonable rates.

Those gentlemen who wish their buildings slated, or their old or new battlement walls covered with slates, will please to call on JOHN R. GRIFFITHS, adjoining the Slate Yard. nov. 21—3t*

CARPETING.

JUST received, an elegant assortment of Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting; Cotton and Rag do.

ALSO, A large quantity of Men's, Women's, & Children's CLOAKS, various kinds and qualities with a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
48 Market st. 3d door below 2d street, south side. sep. 12—3mif

TEUSE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores No. 36 and 37 in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained; and that they intend to sell them at lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our store and the other Hat Stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to 1 50, lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13 and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred, and if our work does not wear as we say it will, we Still take any deduction required.—We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade, if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions, and have now in store hats of every quality of the latest Philadelphia, New York and London fashions, which are ready for sale.

Hats of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones, (economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new hat, will please to call as above. nov. 21—3m

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legar hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and to great improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The subscriber has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. nov. 14—3m

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ELEGY.

Good people all attention give
And list with mournful brow,
If you have any tears to shed
Prepare to shed them now.
Sam Patch is dead, that famous man,
We ne'er shall see him more
He used to wear an old felt hat
With rim torn all before.

His jacket was of iron grey,
His heart was full of glee,
They say he's killed by jumping off
The Falls of Genesee.
Full six-score feet they say in depth
And struck upon his side,
He sunk beneath the foaming flood,
And thus Sam Patch he died

BOB AND HIS WIFE.

I once knew a ploughman, Bob Fletcher his name,
Who was old and was ugly, and so was his dame,
Yet they lived quite contented and free from all strife,
Both Fletcher, the ploughman, and Judy, his wife.

As the morn streak'd the east, and the night fled away,
They would rise up to labour refreshed for the day;
The song of the lark as it sat on the gale,
From Bob at the plough, and his wife at the pail.

A neat little cottage in front of a grove,
Where in youth they gave up their young hearts to love,
Was the solace of age, and to them doubly dear,
And filled up the past with a smile or a tear.

Each tree had its thought, and the vow could impart,
That mingled in youth the warm wish of the heart?
The thorn was still there and the blossoms it bore;
And the song from its top, seemed the same as before.

When the curtain at night over nature was spread,
And Bob had returned from his plough to his shed,
Like the dove on her nest, he reposed from all care,
If his wife and his youngsters contented were there.

I have passed by the door when the evening was gray,
And the hill and the landscape were fading away,
And heard from the cottage with grateful surprise,
The voice of thanksgiving, like incense arise.

And I thought of the proud, who would look down with scorn,
On the neat little cottage, the grove and the thorn,
And felt that the riches and follies of life,
Were dross to contentment, like Bob and his wife.

THE KISS.—From the French.

Thanks to my gentle absent friend,
A kiss, you in your letter send.
But ah! the thrilling charm is lost,
In kisses that arrive by post;
That fruit can only tasteful be,
When gathered melting from the tree.

The custom of using hard compounds furnished Ben Johnson with an opportunity of showing his satire and his learning together. These are the words on which he speaks sometimes as "un-in-one-breath-utterable." Redi mentions an epigram against the Sophists, which is preserved in Athenæus, and is made up of compounds "a mile long." He presents us with a Latin translation by Joseph Scaliger, which may be thus rendered in English:

"Lollybrowflourishes,
Noseinbeardwallowers,
Bagandebeardnourishes;
Dishandallswallowers,
Oldclokinvestiters,
Barefootlookfashioners,
Nightprivatefeasteaters;
Crafticubeatinners.
Youthcheaters, wordcatchers, vainglorysphers,
Such are you seekers of virtue Philosophers."

READING PAPERS.

An honest farmer was asked why he did not take a paper. "Because," said he, "my father when he died—heaven rest his soul—left me a good many papers; and I have not read them all through yet." *Quite excusable.*

DR. JOHNSON AND MRS. THRALE.

The first time Dr. Johnson was in company with Mrs. Thrale, neither the elegance of his conversation, nor the depth of his knowledge, could prevent that lady's being shocked at his manners. Among other pieces of indecorum, his tea not being sweet enough, he clapped his fingers into the sugar-dish, and supplied himself with as little ceremony and concern as if there had not been a lady at the table. Every well-bred cheek was tinged with confusion; but Mrs. Thrale was so exasperated, that she ordered the sugar-dish immediately from the table, as if its contents had been contaminated by the fingers of Pomposo. The Doctor prudently took no notice, but peaceably swallowed, as usual, several cups of tea. When he had done, instead of placing his cup and saucer upon the table, he threw them both very calmly under the grate. The whole tea-table was thrown into confusion. Mrs. Thrale screamed out, "Why, doctor, what have you done? You have spoiled the handsomest set of china I have in the world!" "I am sorry for it, madam," answered Dr. Johnson, "but I assure you I did it out of pure good-breeding; for, from your treatment of the sugar-dish, I supposed you would never touch any thing again that I once soiled with my fingers."

AN ACTIVE SCHOOLMASTER.

According to the German Pædagogic Magazine, (vol. 3, page 407) died lately, in Soabia, a schoolmaster, who for one and fifty years, superintended a large institution with the old fashioned severity. From an average inferred by means of recorded observations, one of the Ushers has calculated that, in the course of his exertion, he has given 914,500 canings; 124,000 floggings; 209,000 custodes; 136,000 tips with the ruler; 10,200 boxes on the ear, and 22,700 tasks to get by heart. It was further calculated, that he had made 700 boys stand on peas; 600 kneel on a sharp edge of wood; 5000 wear the fool's cap, and 1,700 hold the rod. How vast the quantity of human misery inflicted by a single perverse educator! But we are growing more humane, as Martial says, Forum tristes, sceptra dadagogorum, cessant.

"O the troubles, the trials, and the vexations of an Editor!" exclaims the Editor of the Newport Spectator. He had presented to him, it appears, for publication, by a fond father, "a piece of poetry," written by his son, which he recommended as "better than I've see'd in your paper." The editor, not exactly agreeing with him, began to make excuse, when the enraged father ordered his paper instantly stopped! The mail had just arrived and brought a letter—

"Well, thought we, now for a 'feast of reason;' a letter, zounds! here must be cash; and in our eagerness to be fingering the ready rhino, we did not notice those very *cooling* words and figures—"1 oz." undercharged, 75; but proceeded to commit a *quare clausum*, when out rolled a *silver* half dollar and two coppers, very neatly done up in a *sizeable* piece of brown paper; and the following very comforting words we were enabled, after much trouble, to decipher:

"Mr. Printer, Esq.—I've taken your paper one year and a leetle over fore months, I pade for one year wen I begun, so I send you the ballans as I make it, and wish to have it stoppid.

Yours to serve,——"

TOOTH ACHE.

Let those who choose, try it. Put a piece of lime, about the size of a walnut, in a quart bottle of water; with this rince the mouth two or three times a day and clean the teeth, using this water every morning. If it taste strong, dilute it, for it should be just strong enough to taste the lime, and no stronger. I was tormented with the tooth ache for some weeks, till I used this mixture, but have never had it since.

TRANSPLANTING TURNIPS.

For many years I have sown turnip seeds on any little vacant spot, and when the plants had two or three leaves, planted them out by a line, in regular rows. Nothing can succeed better, or produce finer roots; hardly one in twenty dies.

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CONTENTS.

A.
Abernethy—*Dr. John*, . . . 26
Album, ... 84
Adventures of Mesdames Dykes, and their children, . . . 219
Antiquity, Monuments of, . 230
Autobiography of Jonathan Wild, Jr., ... 448
Autumn Leaf, ... 531
Amy Ivansworth, ... 550
B.
Bernauer—*Agnes*, ... 35
Barog Ramond, ... 67
Battle of Trafalgar, ... 113
Bohemian Dancer, ... 214
Bachelor, Trial of a, . . . 232
Brock, the nameless, . . . 464
Battle of Salamanca, . . . 466
Biographical Memoirs of Marquis de Lafayette, with a Portrait, ... 1
Admiral Blake—*J. B. S.* . 77
Francis Hopkinson, with a Portrait, ... 97
John Wells—*J. B. S.* . . 103
Lord Erskine—*J. B. S.* . . 151
Gen. A. Wayne, with a Portrait, 194, 241, 297, 349, 389, 445, 495, 551.
East Camden—*J. B. S.* . . 211
Sir Thomas Moore and Sir Matthew Hale, . . . 266
Dr. Benjamin Rush, (with a Portrait,) 289
Hon. John Jay, (with a Portrait,) 337
Malcolm Ber—*J. B. S.* . . 370
Christopher Columbus, . 529
C
Character, Formation of, . . 54
Charm, A Family, ... 49
Columbus before the University of Salamanca, . . 72
Child, Too, ... 84
Connecticut River, (with an engraving,) 121
Calum Dhu, ... 125
Conquest of Granada, . . . 153
Christian Jewess—*C. A. G.* 156
Children, The desecrated, . . 183
Cultivation of moral and religious feelings, ... 212
City Hall, N. Y., Description of, (with engraving,) . . 241
Castara, ... 324
Cresswell, Dora—*Miss Mitford*, 420
Commencement day, . . . 439
Character, an every day one, ... 492
Courtship, ... 512
Chateaubriand and Bonaparte, 549
Castle Garden, New York, . 553
D.
Dangers of sailing in high latitudes, ... 32
Duellists, The, ... 61
Death, The hour of, ... 79
—— of the Laird's Jock, . . 81
Dyspepsia, ... 127
Death, Essay on—*Carlos*, . . 181
Dangers of Jealousy, . . . 275
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, . . 458
Dido and Anne, Description of the engraving, ... 431
Dishonest Bankrupt, . . . 547
E.
Emilies, The two, ... 279
Edinburg Castle, ... 411
European Courts, ... 470
F.
Farewell to the Dying Year, . 120
Fairmount Waterworks, . . 169
Flirtation—*Eliza*, ... 172
Friends' Meeting, Lower Merion, ... 217
First and last crime, . . . 259
Flicker, The, ... 333
First time of asking, . . . 423
Female officers, ... 466
First and last sacrifice, . . 506
G.
Genius, Essay on—*Milford Bard*, ... 10
Gray's Ferry, Inn, and Garden, ... 78
Gaming Houses, ... 105
Genius, Brief view of the prospects of American, . . 171
Girard's Bank, ... 302
Gladiator, The, ... 491
Goodwin's Falls, New York, . 553
H.
Hand, the phantom, ... 50
Half-Brothers, The, . . . 109
Hebrew, 2d Kings, 7—6, . . 130
Herculaneum and Pompeii, . 216
Heart and Lyre, ... 216
Horseshoe Leap, ... 225
Honey Moon, ... 252
House of Refuge, Philadelphia, 345
Hall, Captain, ... 467
Hemlock Tree, ... 469
Hazlewood Family, a prize essay—*W. G.* 481
I.
Jewel Hunter, Life and adventures of a, ... 6
Indian Wars, Scenes of the, . 85
Italian girl's hymn to the Virgin, ... 87
Insects, ... 222
Intemperance, an allegory, . 229
Indian Trader, ... 541
K.
King Pedro's Revenge, . . . 107
L.
Love, ... 35
Lake, ... 36
Linen, New process for cleaning, ... 37
Ladies' Cabinet, . . 80, 156, 321
Lang Syne, ... 164
Lieutenant, The red nosed, . 253
Lines to a little boy, . . . 264
Letters from the Ægean, . . 270
Looking Glass, ... 274
Lovers, The discarded, . . . 412
Last of the Druids, ... 464
Last day of Grace, ... 472
Lady, The Captain's, . . . 487
Lancashireman and Napoleon, 513
Letter, The—*W. G. C.* . . 547
M.
Musician of Augsburg, . . 30
Meteorological Observations 41, 130 188, 235, 284, 332, 378, 475, 524,
Marriage, Chances of, . . . 88
—— Scene, ... 133
Master Hale, The, ... 181
My Mother's grave, ... 184
Meeting of the ships, . . . 204
Masonic Hall, ... 217
Moore, the Poet, ... 221
Mother's Love, ... 248
Mates Falcone, a story of Corsica, ... 305
Milford Bard—*Milford Bard*, 490
Matrimony, Blessings of, . . 552
Romance in real life, . . . 131
Roman Bandit, ... 165
Rudnor Church, ... 457
Recollections of the Black Sea, 519
Retrospective Glance, . . . 554
Reminiscences of New York, 564
MUSIC.
No. 1. Evening Song of the Tyrolese peasants, . . 42
2. Mary Dhu, ... 92
3. "O Never fall in Love," 140
4. March to the Battle Field, ... 189
5. The pilgrim of love, 236
6. "Remember me at Evening Hour," . . 285
7. "Oh, come, my love, along the Sea, . . 333
8. Rose of Lucerne, . . 380
9. What'll be King, but Charlie, ... 428
10. That rest so sweet, like bliss above, . . 476
11. From Greenland's icy mountains,
12. O'give me back my Arab steed, . . . 568
N.
New Zealander, ... 88
Neville, Grace, ... 153
Night, ... 210
Night Squall, ... 241
O.
Old Simon, ... 11
P.
"My Pencil"—The Pike Hole—*L. S.* 13
—— Alice Greyson—*L. S.* . 338
—— Mary Lee—*L. S.* . . . 362
—— The spider caught in his own web, ... 414
Presidential Inauguration, . 23
Penn's Treaty Monument, . 25
Publican's dream, ... 51
Progress of error, ... 60
Prize Essay—*Mrs. J. L. Dument*, ... 99
Periodical Literature, Influence of—*Penquin*, . . . 104
Philosophy and Independence, 129
Presbyterian church, with an engraving, ... 145
Pennock's Mill, ... 413
Pan and Peasant, ... 444
Philadelphia Bank, ... 505
Push, ... 551
R.
Religions, All, ... 35
Rose, The, ... 57
Rules of Time, ... 75
Rum, Spirit of, ... 88
Ranjeet Singh and his Court, . 118
S.
Siam, Audience of the King of, 10
Seminaries, Destruction of, . 12
Stanzas for Music, ... 24
Sagacity of a Newfoundland Dog, with an engraving, . 21
St. Petersburg, ... 19
Swedes' Church, ... 124
Snuff, The pinch of, ... 124
Scene from "the Rose," . . 135
Stanzas to a dear little boy, . 156
Sea Fight, ... 157
State House, Philadelphia, . 169
Soldier's son—*Mrs. Dumont*, 175
Subordination, ... 205
Storming of Badajoz, . . . 224
Sunset, ... 238
Sedgeley Park, ... 265
Sioux Chief, with an engraving, 433
Solitude, ... 465
Scene off Bermuda, ... 517
Soubiern, a prize tale, . . . 550
T.
Turks of former and present time, ... 21
Theatre, Walnut street, . . 25
——Arch street, ... 74
——Bowery, New York, . . 265
Too handsome for any thing, . 126
Travels in the Levant, . . . 203
'Tis home where'er the heart is, ... 228
Travelling, ... 251
Two Homes, ... 468
U.
Unitarian Church, ... 415
"Uncle Sam," 442
V.
Vidocq, ... 37
Village Sketches, ... 132
Vendues, The, a tale, 317, 345, 367
W.
Wit and Sentiment, 38, 86, 137, 188, 233, 283, 329, 377, 425, 473, 521, 565.
Women, Illustrations of, . . 81
White Mountains, ... 83
Wreckers, The, ... 327
Wharton House, ... 361
Washington's Mansion, . . . 505
Whirlwind, ... 560
Z.
Zalim Khan, a Persian tale, . 290

POETRY.

A.
Arrival of a ship, Lines on the, *Milford Bard*, ... 43
Absent Lover, Sonnet to an—*Emma*, ... 141
Absent Friend, to an—*Cordelia*, ... 331
Away, away—*W. F. Marvin*, 382
Anticipation—*J. H. B.* . . 571
B.
Bridal Eve—*Selim*, ... 44
Byron—*Orasmyn*, ... 46
Beauty—*K. S. J.* 48
Bee Hive, the—*Milford Bard*, 334
By-gone days—*Haywood*, . . 430
Burial Ground—*Peter J.* . . 478
Belshazzar's Feast—*F. M. Lewis*, ... 526
Baltimore, To the city of—*Milford Bard*, ... 527
Broken Heart, The song of—*Senex*, ... 570
C.
Clifford Grove, Lines in—*W. F. Marvin*, ... 237
Clemenza—*Ada*, ... 477
D.
Dead Soldier, Lines on a—*Arcolo*, ... 45
Deity, Address to the—*Carlos*, 46
Dreadful dragon—*Milford Bard* 48
Death of the first born—*F. M. L.* 94
Dedication, To—*Milford Bard*, 93
Days of my youth—*Philel*, . 528
E.
England, Lines on leaving—*Lethe*, ... 47
Epithalamium—*Milford Bard*, 95
Evening, To—*F. M. L.* . . 240
Elegy to the memory of G. S. M.—*Carlos*, ... 287
Exaggeration and Diminution—*Silenus*, ... 288
Eternity, To—*Senex*, . . . 383
Europa, To—*S.* 480
Extract from a Poem, . . . 526
F.
Forget-me-not—*Emily*, . . . 141
Friendship—*Lucanius*, . . . 144
Farewell to Fancy—*Lucidus*, . 240
Farewell, The—*Carlos*. . . 298
Friend, Lines addressed to a—*Glorvina*, ... 355
Fortune, To—*Will, the Scribe*, 384
Fits and Starts—*Wally*, . . 479
Fancy—*Peter J.* 571
Forget-me-not—*H. D. G.* . . 570
G.
Gems, The—*C. A. G.* . . . 239
Grotto of The Muses—*Milford Bard*, ... 395
H.
Human Hopes, On the mutability of—*W. F. Marvin*, . . 141
Hearts, The sale of—*Selim*, . 144
Hood, John, To the memory of—*Frater*, ... 192
Heart, To my—*Senex*, . . . 240
Hymn—*L. S.* 478
I.
Infant, The—*Fugal*, . . . 94
Jackson, On the death of Mrs. Rachel—*Agnes*, . . . 95
Impromptu to Priscil's—*E.* . 142
Immortality—*Arcolo*, . . . 143
June Day, ... 286
I love to meet—*M. F. L.* . . 288
I would not twine—*W. F. Martin*, ... 288
Invitation—*M.* 429
Impromptu on a tear—*Jessie*, 572
L.
Lines—*Arcolo*, ... 142
Ladies, To the—*Feminarum Amicus*, ... 190
Lines—*Oscar*, ... 191
Little pet plant, ... 330
Lines—*Carlos*, ... 431
Lines—*Carlos*, ... 478
Lover's Soliloquy—*Carlos*, . 569
M.
Mother, The dying—*Carlos*, . 95
Moonlight, Ode to—*Carlos*, . 190
Mother, The—*Milford Bard*, 238
Midsummer Fairies—*Selim*, . 286
Mourner, The—*Carlos*, . . 335
Mother, To My—*Cordelia*, . 335
Midnight, Address to—*Senex*, 336
Mind displayed—*Cordelia*, . 381
My Country—*C. H. A.* . . 479
N.
November—*Milford Bard*, . 44
Night—*Milford Bard*, . . . 47
Napoleon, Lines on reading Scott's life of—*J. P. C.* . . 429
Napoleon—*L. S.* 431
O.
Ode to Memory—*Senex*, . . 43
"Our Jackson is coming"—*Emily*, ... 143
Our greatest boon—*Cordelia*, 569
Oh! yes, I'll ever—*Heland*, . 569
P.
Power of Prayer—*J. S. D.* . 43
Parting lines to Friends.—*W. F. Marvin*, ... 334
Power of Love—*Didymus*, . 381
Picture, A—*Selim*, ... 383
Passing anticipations—*Milford Bard*, ... 430
Portrait, Sonnet on a—*Amicus*, 430
Prediction, To C——*W. G. C.* 525
R.
Romantic, The, ... 96
Reflections on the Heavens—*Carlos*, ... 144
Reflections of a mother, . . 190
Reflection, To—*Carlos*, . . 384
Restored to Jerusalem, Song of the—*Ada*, ... 478
Retirement and Nature—*Earnestinus*, ... 490
Ruined Convent—*Willy*, . . 572
S.
Sister's Grave—*Senex*, . . . 45
Sleeping Infant, To a—*Cordelia*, ... 48
Sonnet—*Carlos*, ... 48
Shipwrecked Sailor Boy—*W. F. Marvin*, ... 94
Scene in India—*J. F. A.* . . 96
Sonnet to Sin—*Carlos*, . . . 96
Serenade—*E. S.* 96
Star of Destiny—*Senex*, . . 142
Sunset—*Senex*, ... 143
Sonnet to the Sun—*Carlos*, . 191
Santiago—*Kate*, ... 193
Shipwreck—*Alaetus*, ... 191
Song—*Selim*, ... 192
Stanzas—*Emily*, ... 237
Sonnet to a Star—*Senex*, . . 239
Sigh, To a—*Senex*, ... 239
Sonnet to sleep—*Carlos*, . . 240
Stanzas—*M. F. L.* 287
Strawberry Girl, a Song—*Selim*, ... 334
Soul, The—*B. T. S.* 429
Sonnet—*W. G. B.* 430
Stanzas—*M.* 432
Slanderer—*Milford Bard*, . . 432
Smile, A—*Arcolo*, ... 479
Sympathy—*Albert*, ... 480
Saturday night at Sea—*E. S. M. L.* 527
Song—*E. S.* 548
Saturday night at sea—*E. S. M. L.* 560
Smiles and Tears—*W. F. Marvin*, ... 571
T.
To die is gain—*D*****, . . . 47
To Sleep, ... 244
To ——, on hearing that he chewed Opium—*Medora*, . 238
To Time—*Senex*, ... 238
To ——*Laura*, ... 239
The Tomb of Mary W****—*Montreville Washington*, . 287
To M. C. on her marriage—*J.* 382
To Miss C., of Sandwich—*Caro*, ... 382
To C****—*T. C. F.* . . . 383
To Miss M. J. R.—*Ebenezer*, 384
To ——*Selim*, ... 527
To a Lady—*Arcolo*, ... 571
W.
Watch, The—*Selim*, ... 94
Wake not thy lute for me—*Laura*, ... 192
Warrior's Grave—*Oscar*, . . 238
Wish—*W. F. Marvin*, . . . 239
Winter Evening—*Nora*, . . 429
Wanderer's Bride—*Hilder*, . 570
Y.
Young Tony—*A Sister Bard* 535

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nov. 21—4t

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the neverfailing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

A CARD.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.

THE Subscriber is happy to inform his patron and the public in general, that he has, by numerous experiments, come to the knowledge of preparing leather for boots and shoes which will entirely resist water, without any interlining, as in the practice generally of those who are said to make water proof boots; his method of thus preparing his stock of which his boots are made, will render the leather so pliable that it seldom or ever will break, except by age; the above he will warrant, and invites those who wish to have their feet dry and warm to call and satisfy themselves on the subject; an additional charge will be exacted, as he intends to make all his boots impervious to water.

THOMAS STREET, Boot Maker,

No. 108 N. Second street, 3 doors below Race st. nov. 21—3m

REMOVAL.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS has removed his Leather Store from Fifth street, to No. 29 CHESNUT STREET, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where he intends keeping a general assortment of finished Leather, and particularly invites the attention of gentlemen dealing in the article, as he is determined to sell on the most accommodating terms. sept. 19—3mo

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.

Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

White Italian Mulberry Trees.

THE subscriber has for sale 60,000 White Italian Mulberry Trees, from 6 inches to 2 feet high, those of 6 inches, at $3 per 1000—and larger growth, up to $24, according to size, with an extensive collection of Fruit and Forest Trees. His best endeavours will be used to render satisfaction to purchasers.

Letters addressed to the Kensington Post Office, will meet prompt attention, and orders for exportation will be put up with the greatest care and despatch.

JOHN EVANS, Surveyman,

Master street, near New Front, Kensington.

nov. 21—4t*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. nov. 21—4t*

CONVEYANCING, &C.

THE Subscriber has opened an office at No 165 Green Street, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate.

Also attends to the drawing of Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other writings of every description, on reasonable terms.

☞ A register kept of property on sale; and every attention paid with scrupulous fidelity.

Money procured on Bond, Morigage, or other sufficient security.

Mechanics' Accounts arranged and adjusted; Draughts of machinery, architectural plans and buildings, drawn with neatness and accuracy.

nov. 7—tf J. EVANS REDMAN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 260 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.

sept. 12—tf

T. WHITE'S

Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils; such as fracturing jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (9 times out of 10 if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence failures sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend that it be applied by a dentist. William J. A. Birkey, surgeon dentist, No. 99 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor in Philadelphia; also sold by the following Druggists: T. W. DYOTT, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets; J. C. JENKINS, No. 107 Market street, south side; M. L. GORDON, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets; J. A. CANTRELL, No. 472 South Front street; S. P. GRIFFITS, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; E. TOWNSEND, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Tenth sts.; Dr. W. C. POOLE, S. E. corner of Ninth and Race sts.; W. BIDDLE, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Arch sts.; W. MARIOT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch sts.; T. DUGDALE, No. 45 Arch street; W. HANLEY, in Seventh, below Pine st.; W. H. DUFFIELD, N. E. corner of Fourth and Pine sts.; T. M'CLINTOCK, N. W. corner of Fifth and Callowhill sts.; GEORGE MELLOR, N. E. corner 4th and Walnut; Douglass and Abbott, South East corner of Third and Arch streets.

☞ To guard against counterfeits the directions round each bottle will be signed by the proprietor.

aug 22—20t T. WHITE.

JAMES F. CALLBREATH,

Ladies' Boot and Shoe Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has at his store, No. 58 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 5 DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, a general assortment of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, all of which will be sold as low as at any store in the city, quality considered. Families in the country, and country store keepers, can be supplied on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.

oct. 17—3m*

☞ In going along, before you pass, Just stop a moment and look at our glass.

M'CORD & SHINER,

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT GLASS,

No. 11 South Fourth street, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers that they are now offering as splendid an assortment of Cut Glass, they flatter themselves as can possibly be manufactured in any part of the world. Also, one hundred HALL AND ENTRY LAMPS, cut to various elegant new patterns; the whole of which they will sell as low, if not lower, than can be purchased. Their workmanship they consider enough known to need no comment. Country merchants will do well to examine here before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The most liberal encouragement given to those who purchase to sell again. july 28—6m

TETTER OINTMENT.

THE article now offered to the public has been found, after numerous trials, one of the most efficacious remedies for this unpleasant disease, and most other eruptions of the skin. Being entirely a vegetable preparation, it may be used on children with perfect safety. Prepared only at F. KLETT'S,

Wholesale and retail Drug Store, N. E. corner of Callowhill and Second streets. july 11—tf

To those Afflicted with the Dropsy.

A PERSON recently from the South, being in possession of a recipe which will infallibly eradicate that fatal disease, offers it to the public, with the assurance of a safe and speedy cure. Certificates as respects the efficacy of the medicine, as well as its not being injurious to the constitution, can be shown. For particulars inquire at this office. Nov. 7—2t

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY

FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of Insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire:

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*

Directors.

James Schott,	Levi Ellmaker,
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart,
Thomas L. Wharton,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts,	William Chalonor,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.

aug. 1—t